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## Rich Nations Plan Bigger Bailout Fund And Talk Up Dollar

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The world's wealthiest countries agreed Sunday on plans to assemble a \$50 billion emergency fund to avert financial crises such as the recent Mexican debt problems, and they waited to see how their cautious call for a rise in the dollar would affect currency markets.

The Group of 10 nations' decision to double the borrowing capacity available to avert another Mexico-like crisis came a day after the seven countries at the group's core had hailed the newfound vigor of the dollar and vowed to "cooperate closely" to support it.

The G-10 said it hoped to develop what amounted to a \$50 billion war chest — a series of credit lines that could be drawn on when a currency crisis threatens.

The Group of 10, which actually contains 11 members, combines Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland with the seven biggest economies, the Group of Seven.

The group plans to double the \$25 billion already available through the so-called General Arrangements to Borrow through parallel measures.

Group of 10 nations will provide some of the additional borrowing capacity but will ask other nations to participate.

Top finance officials and central bankers, speaking at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's policy-making Interim Committee, expressed optimism about trends in the world economy but pledged more action to promote long-term growth.

But the focus of interest in Washington remained on the dollar, which the Group of Seven said it would cooperate to keep strong.

"The United States continues to believe a strong dollar is very much in our economic interest," Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin said after a four-hour meeting

with his counterparts from other Group of Seven nations — Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada. "We are prepared to cooperate with the ministers to that end."

But there were doubts about how this might translate into action. The Italian prime minister, Lamberto Dini, said that while a stronger dollar was desirable, action to lift the U.S. currency against the Japanese yen was "not currently under consideration."

The G-7, meanwhile, issued a generally upbeat appraisal of the world economy. It said conditions for continued growth, with low inflation, were in place in many countries.

Ministers and central-bank governors praised Russia for its efforts to stabilize and reform its economy, and they supported efforts in Japan to address economic sluggishness and financial instability while cautioning that further measures might be needed.

In an unexpected move, the G-7 ministers also called on the IMF and the World Bank, which hold their annual meetings here this week, to act quickly to help rebuild Bosnia once peace returns in the Balkans.

The big question, however, was what the G-7 stance on the dollar would mean.

Mr. Rubin declined to say where G-7 policymakers would like to see the dollar. The currency hit a record low against the yen in April, at 79.75 yen to the dollar. It has risen about 20 percent since then, helped by coordinated purchases by the U.S., German and Japanese governments.

But there were signals that the G-7 was not prepared to try to push up the dollar if investors did not think a further rise was warranted.

The group's communiqué welcomed the "orderly reversal" in currency movements since April — meaning the dollar's recovery against the yen — and added, in terms which by its standards are blunt, that it

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## Analysts Say U.S. Currency Will Need More Than Words

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The dollar is unlikely to draw much benefit from a weekend statement from finance ministers and central bankers promising to support it, senior bank analysts said Sunday.

"I'd expect we're in for a game of chicken," said Jesper Koll, an analyst at the Tokyo office of J.P. Morgan, "with traders trying to push the dollar lower this week to see at what level and how strongly the central banks intervene to support it."

The statement from the meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries in Washington noted with approval "the orderly reversal in the movements of the major currencies" since their meeting in April, and welcomed the prospect of "a continuation of these trends."

Since that meeting, the dollar has risen about 20 percent against the yen, to stand at the end of last week at 100.55 yen, and more than 5 percent against the Deutsche mark, to 1.4215 DM.

Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin of the United States reiterated over the weekend that "the United States continues to

believe a strong dollar is very much in our economic interest" and that "we are prepared to cooperate with the ministers to that end."

However, when pressed at a news conference, Mr. Rubin declined to specify just how much further G-7 policymakers would like to see the dollar rise, saying that their joint statement would have to speak for itself.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany said Mr. Rubin's comment was "important, remarkable" and credible. Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, added that "it's important that the American side has made a clear commitment to a strong dollar."

While stressing the German central bank's reluctance to interfere with markets, Mr. Tietmeyer said the Bundesbank stood ready to undertake strategic currency purchases if market conditions were right and if such action were coordinated.

But for Neil MacKinnon, an analyst with Citibank in London, "the fact that the dollar needs repeated official intervention to keep it up is itself a bad sign."

John Llewellyn of Lehman Brothers in London said the official statement was "a

See SKEPTICISM, Page 6

## France Refuses to Respond To Militants' Bomb Claim

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French government refused Sunday to respond to a statement by the Armed Islamic Group of Algeria that said its fighters had carried out a series of bombings in France and vowed to continue the attacks.

The group said the attacks were being pursued to punish France for interfering in the domestic affairs of its former colony and because President Jacques Chirac had ignored its call to convert to Islam.

The group promised to continue "our holy struggle and military strikes, and this time in the heart of France and its largest cities, to prove that nothing will stand in our way as long as our actions are for the sake of Allah."

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra.....	10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....	65 L Fr
Antilles.....	12.50 FF	Morocco.....	14 Dh
Cameroon 1,800 CFA		Qatar.....	1,000 Rials
Egypt.....	500 P	Saudi Arabia.....	10.00 R
France.....	10.00 FF	Senegal.....	1,100 CFA
Gabon.....	1,100 CFA	Spain.....	225 PTAS
Greece.....	350 Dr	Tunisia.....	1,250 Din
Italy.....	2,800 Lire	Turkey.....	1,250 Liras
Ivory Coast 1,250 CFA		U.A.E.....	10.00 Dirh
Jordan.....	250 JD	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....	\$1.20
Lebanon.....	150 L		

The statement was dated Sept. 23 and faxed Saturday to an international news agency in Cairo.

The weekly Journal du Dimanche quoted investigators as saying they had authenticated the statement, which bore an Armed Islamic Group stamp and was signed by the group's leader, Abu Abdelrahman Amin.

If the statement is officially confirmed, it would be the first serious claim of responsibility for seven bombings, mainly in Paris, that have killed seven people and wounded 130 since July.

"No comment has ever been, nor will it ever be, made on matters of this nature," Catherine Colonna, Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman, said Sunday.

The statement was received the day after Khalid Kelkal, the Algerian-born main suspect in the bombings, was buried after being killed in a shoot-out with police.

The statement was also sent a day after Mr. Chirac vowed during a visit to Tunisia to fight Muslim fundamentalism and after his aides said he would meet President Liamine Zerroual of Algeria at the United Nations later this month.

Mr. Chirac's meeting with Mr. Zerroual, a candidate in next month's presidential elections in the former French colony, looked certain to anger militant fundamentalists, who accuse France of backing the Algerian military-led government

See TERROR, Page 9



FIRST PALESTINIAN FREED — Bashayir Abu Laban, left, embracing a relative Sunday after being let out of a Jerusalem jail, the first freed under Israel's accord with the PLO. But all other women remained in prison. Page 7.

## Defector Deals a Blow to Major's Party

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — A Conservative member of Parliament crossed the aisle this week-end to formally join the resurgent Labor Party of Tony Blair, giving the opposition a boost when it least needs it and knocking his old party down when it can least afford it.

The defection of Alan Howarth, a 51-year-old representative for Stratford-upon-Avon with impeccable party credentials, was a bitter blow for the ailing Tories of Prime Minister John Major.

It comes on the eve of their annual conference, a full week of morale-building,

late-night drinking and prime-time speech-making; all of it designed to assert that, as far as the country is concerned, every day and in every way things are getting better and better.

The opposing proposition — that in every way things are getting worse and worse — was effectively drummed home this past week by Labor at their party conference. Mr. Blair and other speakers struck out at problems in health, education, crime control and the economy and promised, in an almost evangelical keynote address by Mr. Blair, a "youthful" Britain striding confidently into the millennium.

Commentators of all political shades agreed that it was an effective show and

that Mr. Major would need some powerful showmanship of his own to match the performance. Mr. Howarth's change from Conservative to Labor — so unusual that record-keepers had to go back to the 1930s to find a precedent — makes his job that much more difficult.

Mr. Howarth's move reduces the Conservatives' majority in Parliament to five from seven, excluding one member who was elected as a Conservative but broke with the party over Europe.

That is so small that it is possible that deaths, illness or even more defections could force a general election threatening

See DEFECTOR, Page 9

### AGENDA

#### A Power Speech By China's Jiang

In an unexpected show of strength, President Jiang Zemin of China gave a major speech at the close of a recent Communist Party plenum that echoed an address made by Mao Zedong at a crucial point in his career 40 years ago.

The speech has given China experts fresh material as they calculate the chances of Mr. Jiang and other possible successors to Beijing's ailing senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

Though Mr. Jiang holds the country's three most important posts, he has been derided as a political lightweight and transitional figure. A reassessment prompted by the speech could affect how the Clinton administration deals with Mr. Jiang when he visits the United States next month. (Page 4)

#### 50 Killed in Collapse Of Bridge in Algeria

LONDON (Reuters) — About 50 people were killed in southern Algeria on Sunday when a bridge collapsed during heavy rain, Algerian state-run radio said.

The radio, monitored by the BBC, said President Liamine Zerroual had sent a message of condolence to families of the victims of the collapse near Affou in Laghouat Province.

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Pavel Grachev, left, being welcomed by William Perry in Geneva on Sunday.

## Bad Weather Keeps NATO From Striking Anew at Serbs

Bosnian Official Warns Of Delay in Cease-Fire After Shelling Kills 6

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — NATO, citing bad weather, called off air strikes against Serbian artillery positions Sunday following Serb shelling of a displaced persons camp that left at least six civilians dead.

Prime Minister Haris Siljdzic of Bosnia said Sunday that the Serbian attack, coupled with the delay in restoring water, electricity and gas to Sarajevo, could cause a postponement in the implementation of the U.S.-brokered cease-fire agreement, scheduled to come into effect one minute after midnight Tuesday.

On another front, Defense Secretary William J. Perry of the United States and his Russian counterpart, Pavel S. Grachev, inched toward an agreement on a peace implementation force for Bosnia but reported no breakthrough on the major issue of whether Russian troops would come under NATO control. (Page 9)

Sunday's shelling was the bloodiest single attack against civilians since Bosnian Serbs fired a mortar shell into a Sarajevo market Aug. 28, killing 37. That attack saw NATO begin a two-week bombing campaign that drove Serbian heavy weapons from around Sarajevo.

Thirty people, including 20 children, were seriously wounded in Sunday's attack.

"If we do not have gas tomorrow," the prime minister said, "then we will not have a cease-fire as well. The Serbs are still killing our children."

"If they continue, I will suggest to our president to break off these negotiations until the international community provides us with guarantees that the Serbs will respect the cease-fire," he added.

NATO planes flew over the Tuzla area in midafternoon and returned to base three hours later, according to a joint UN and NATO statement released in Sarajevo.

"NATO aircraft attempted to locate and neutralize Bosnian Serb Army heavy weapons suspected of firing on the Tuzla area in northern Bosnia," the statement read. It added that the planes were "not able to identify targets or launch weapons. Poor weather in the area was a significant factor."

The statement said that, although the aircraft did not attack Serbian positions, their presence "may well have encouraged the Bosnian Serbs to end their shelling."

It was unclear if the explosion, which took place 8 kilometers (5 miles) south of Tuzla, a UN-designated "safe area," came from an artillery shell or a Serbian warplane, UN officials said.

Serbian jets, in violation of the NATO imposed "no-flight" zone, have been active the past few days pounding Bosnian government positions. And Croatian forces reported that Serbian planes had dropped cluster bombs on villages in the Croatian-held Urona River valley of northern Bosnia, causing dozens of civilian casualties.

"It was a cluster bomb," said a UN official of the attack on the camp. "We just don't know how it was delivered."

UN officials said they were not certain why the attack took place, while the Bosnian leadership did not comment on the attack.

The scramble to seize land, which has preceded previous cease-fire agreements, coincided with a push by the United Nations to restore water, gas and electricity to Sarajevo, after a six-month blockade. The restoration of utilities is one of the main preconditions for the cease-fire agreement.

There are increasing concerns that the fierce fighting between the Serbs and the Bosnian government, backed by their Croatian allies, could now spill over past the deadline and jeopardize the 60-day truce.

Previous cease-fire agreements, including one negotiated last winter by former President Jimmy Carter, all have collapsed, sometimes within hours of being

See BALKANS, Page 9

## Political Icon to Mao Falls to Capitalism

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Call it the revenge of the capitalist roaders.

A painting of the late Chinese Communist Party chairman Mao Zedong that became a political icon of the Cultural Revolution was auctioned off to the highest bidder in Beijing, fetching \$662,810.

Painted by a graduate art student in 1967 at the height of the Cultural Revolution, the painting depicts a youthful Mao striding a mountaintop like Moses at Mount Sinai. It appeared on postage stamps and buttons; about 900 million copies of the painting were printed and hung in homes across China as an inspiration for people to follow the Communist leader.

"Anybody more than 30 years old knows this painting," said Chen Dongsheng, chairman of China Guardian Auctions Co., which sold the painting. "Everyone has stuck it on the wall, clutched their 'little red books' and wished Mao a long life."

As a result, the sale of the painting is more than an event in the budding Chinese art auction business. It is a potent symbol of just how radical a change in philosophy has taken place in China in the past three decades.

"They didn't sell a painting, they sold an era," said Ai Xian, a painter who attended the auction Saturday.

When the painting was first displayed, Chairman Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and other followers were exhorting the Chinese to constant revolution, condemning rival party leaders as "capitalist roaders" and cultivating a personality

cult among youthful rebels known as Red Guards.

Since then, however, the spirit of Communist rebellion has been transformed into one of restless entrepreneurial acquisitiveness. The buyers came to the luxurious ballroom of a Beijing hotel with their pocket phones, pin-stripe suits and bidding paddles to bid on art ranging from a book of poems from the year 1204 to contemporary oil paintings.

By noon, the political icon, entitled "Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan," belonged not to the Chinese people as a whole but to an individual Chinese who refused to identify himself or his backer after placing the winning bid.

Back in 1967, the graduate student Liu Chunhua was a member of the Red Guards. "There was endless adoration

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## Kobe's Second Agony / Traumatized Residents Unable to Cope

## Quake's Aftershocks: Suicides and Depression Rise Dramatically

By Mary Jordan  
Washington Post Service

KOBE, Japan — Late Monday afternoon last week, Masako Rempo drew the bath where she would die. A quiet wife who liked to read Tolstoy, she undressed alone and left no note. She had started the day like all others since the great earthquake in January took her home and her way of life: she said nothing. Then, when her husband went out, she sat down in a tiny plastic bathtub, slit her left wrist and died in a pool of blood.

"We never talked about the earthquake," her husband, Kunihiro Fujiwara, said after the funeral last week. "The only thing she ever said was, 'I want to go home. I want to go home.'"

Mr. Fujiwara said his wife of 40 years gave him no warning that she would be the next in a string of suicides among survivors of last January's devastating earthquake in Kobe. Police reports count her as the 22d suicide, but nurses and psychologists say the real number is far higher.

Two days before her death, Miss Rempo and her husband walked to a noodle shop for lunch — 40 years before they had met and fallen in love in a similar shop. But that outing was rare. Mostly she sat inside on a beige flowered cushion in her strange new and very small home.

Tens of thousands of Japanese live in 50,000 other identical temporary housing units, all in perfect rows, scattered in and around Kobe. Many of these people remain isolated and depressed, but unable or unwilling to speak of their loss.

Nearly nine months after the devastating earthquake burned and demolished huge sections of this hilly port, Kobe is flourishing again. Construction workers have put back together supermarkets,

offices, hotels. The whir of cranes and the sight of thousands of construction workers rebuilding Shin-ko shrines and family homes give the city a vibrant, even youthful feel. The transformation has been so quick that in some places there is scarcely a trace of the January tragedy that caused 6,024 deaths.

But psychologists and social workers say the single-minded spirit that has brought Kobe back from the ashes has come at a price. Alcoholism has risen sharply, mental illness, especially depression, is common, and suicides continue. In the months following the earthquake, despondent survivors have jumped in front of trains and down an elevator shaft, walked into the sea, and hung themselves. Ritsuko Ogami calls it Kobe's "second agony."

MRS. OGAMI, a psychological social worker who has talked to hundreds of victims, said delayed despair was now enveloping many people because, at least in part, by culture and upbringing the Japanese are taught to put up a strong, silent front.

"Japanese usually don't release their feelings. They bury them in their mind, until they build up like layers," she said. "The mental scars just accumulate."

Mrs. Ogami spends her days visiting people in temporary housing. She has learned that many people, just like Miss Rempo, have never spoken a single word about Jan. 17, the day their lives completely changed.

"Japanese emphasize the importance of the group," she said. "They notice everyone else's suffering. All eyes are to be on the group. They think it is not proper to talk about their own agony."

This group spirit won worldwide fascination in the immediate aftermath of the quake. Politely and orderly, more than one quarter



A woman walking through the burned-out ruins of a neighborhood in Kobe shortly after the devastating earthquake in January.

of a million people left homeless by the temblor waited patiently in line for water and food. The incidence of looting and violence was low.

"The fact that there was no panic after the earthquake is the good part of this mentality," Mrs. Ogami said. "The mental problems we are seeing now are the bad part."

Patricia Underwood, a U.S.

psychiatric nurse who has worked in Kobe for years, said, "The one thing we know about post-traumatic stress is that people have a need to talk it out." But she said even some Japanese psychologists say, "It's not good to talk about such things. It is better to move on. It's in the Japanese culture, this idea of 'gaman,' of suffering in

silence, of enduring."

Many in Kobe said they do not chat with their sudden new neighbors in the temporary housing, even though they share the same loss.

Mrs. Ogami said she has made progress getting some people to face their problems. But for many, that means confronting a gloomy and difficult future.

The house where Masako Rempo killed herself is less than two miles from her home destroyed in the quake. But she would talk to none of her new neighbors. Miss Rempo, who used her maiden name, never spoke to anyone of the terror she felt when the earth started moving while she slept. A tall bookcase slammed on top of

her futon, glancing her old body. She never drank, but sometimes bummed a cigarette, her husband said. She was a kind person, he said. "Who didn't tell jokes but laughed at mine."

Her husband urged her to get out of the house more, but she resisted. Last week, people who lived 3 meters (10 feet) away had never heard of her. They did not even know that someone had just committed suicide in their midst.

Kobe officials say this is not unusual. The police said there had been 15 "isolated deaths" in the earthquake victims' housing, cases in which someone died alone, apparently of natural causes, and was not discovered for days, or weeks. In the past three weeks, there have been four such deaths.

On Wednesday, only 10 people came to Miss Rempo's funeral. Before the service at her house, the funeral guests knelt at a small Buddhist altar where her picture rested, draped in black ribbons.

Mr. Fujiwara stared numbly at the altar in his living room. He said that at first a carpenter said their old home would be rebuilt by last June, but one delay followed another. On Monday, the day she took a razor to her wrist, he had again implored the carpenter to hurry, but, "He said it would be ready in December."

"December, December," the frail old man repeated. "Too late. Too late."

## COMING UP

Many people in the Netherlands believe Dutch peacekeepers could have done more to prevent the expulsions, rapes and killings that witnesses say followed the Bosnian Serbian defeat of the Muslim city of Srebrenica.

New Cuba Hurdle for Clinton  
In Congress, Castro Foes Go Into ActionBy Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is facing a new confrontation with Congress over one of the oldest and most volatile issues in U.S. foreign policy, relations with Cuba.

Within an hour after Mr. Clinton announced that he was modifying the U.S. embargo on Cuba by relaxing curbs on travel and financial transactions with the island, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said he would set an early vote — perhaps as early as

this week — on a bill designed to strangle Cuba by limiting foreign investment and trade.

A similar measure passed the House by an overwhelming margin last month, despite a Clinton veto threat.

Everyone involved, in the Clinton administration and on Capitol Hill, agrees that the time has come for political and economic change in Cuba, one of the last Communist countries. The issue is how to bring that change about, and whether it can be done with President Fidel Castro still in power.

On one side are anti-Castro crusaders like Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Republican of Florida, Dan Burton, Republican of Indiana, and Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey. To them and a great majority of their congressional colleagues, 35 years of Mr. Castro's rule are inexorably coming to an end because of economic chaos and growing dissent.

That was the philosophy behind the 294-to-130 vote by which the House last month approved legislation known as the Helms-Burton bill, after its sponsors, Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and Mr. Burton. The bill discourages foreign investment, limits access to hard currency and bars from the United States anyone who does business with Cuba.

The modifications in Cuba policy announced by Mr. Clinton are based on a different calculus. His administration is committed to enforcing the existing embargo on commerce with Cuba, but also is trying to promote change on the island, with or without Mr. Castro, by allowing U.S. journalists, scholars, relief workers and others to go there and spread the ideas of democracy and open markets.

It is not clear that the Cubans are going to permit this. But even if they do, Republicans and conservative Democrats in Congress said the program is inadequate because it is not designed to force Mr. Castro from power.

According to Mr. Torricelli, the meaning of the House vote is that "the lines have been drawn. This is going to the end. The Cuban establishment has to deal with that reality."

The Clinton administration has no opposition in principle to tightening the squeeze on Mr. Castro. But Mr. Clinton's political strategists have more clout on this issue than his foreign policy analysts. They regard Florida, with its large, traditionally anti-Castro Cuban American community, as critical to the president's election prospects next year.

Fear of appearing "soft on Castro" accounted in part for the three-month delay between the time administration officials floated the idea of easing the travel restrictions and the time Mr. Clinton signed the order to do it. But the administration also fears being too hard on Cuba: The economic squeeze envisioned in Helms-Burton might lead to a new exodus of Cuban refugees heading for Florida on rickety rafts.

## CEOs Meet Castro

Senior executives from more than 40 major U.S. business corporations dined with Mr. Castro and asked him questions about politics, economics and his own personal views, according to participants, Reuters reported from Havana.

Chief executives from U.S. companies including Sears, Roebuck, General Motors, Samsonite, Luggage, K-Mart, Tandy, The Gap, Lowe's, Rockwell and Harley-Davidson, took part in the dinner on Friday.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Taiwan Airline Gets New Emblem

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan's flag-carrier China Airlines left without its flag on Sunday, making its first flight with a new image designed to soothe political sensitivities, airline officials said.

Taiwan's national flag was replaced on the aircraft by a plum blossom design in a move to expand the airline's access to certain destinations by removing the nationalist symbol.

CAL officials said the national flag the aircraft had carried since the airline was established 35 years ago had become a "burden" in talks with countries sensitive to reactions from China.

## Highway Blockade Ends in Austria

INNSBRUCK, Austria (Reuters) — Austrians protesting a new highway toll ended a 24-hour blockade Sunday of the Brenner Pass that caused jams and snarled traffic in Italy and western Austria. But they warned of further action across the country. More than 1,000 demonstrators on Saturday blocked the key north-south route over the Alps, linking Munich and Milan.

The demonstrators closed the road to protest the Austrian government's decision to introduce an annual fee next year, on top of the charge of 300 schillings (\$30) for each use of the 25 kilometer (15-mile) highway.

Iran will launch an ambitious project centered on a major cable-route linking the capital to the lush Caspian Sea region in a bid to salvage its floundering tourism industry. (AFP)

The airport in Moroni, the capital of the Comoros Islands, reopened Sunday to commercial traffic less than a week after a coup was crushed by French forces, airport sources said. (AFP)

A tropical storm with winds of 110 kilometers an hour and heavy rains lashed the Azores Islands over the weekend, leaving severe damage, the authorities said Sunday in Lisbon. (AFP)

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Azerbaijan, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Israel, Uganda, United States.

TUESDAY: Cuba, Japan, Kenya, Taiwan.

THURSDAY: Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela.

FRIDAY: Burundi.

SATURDAY: Georgia, Yemen, Zaire.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

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Armenia	001-800-777-1111	Dominican R	809-648-777	Germany	873	Monaco	001-800-745-1111
Australia	001-800-777-1111	Dominican R	809-648-777	Greece	115	Norway	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Hungary	115	Peru	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	India	001-800-745-1111	Philippines	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Indonesia	001-800-745-1111	Philippines (PSTN)	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Iran	001-800-745-1111	Philippines (PSTN)	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Israel	001-800-745-1111	Poland	001-800-745-1111
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Italy	001-800-745-1111	Portugal	001-800-745-1111
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Australia (Sydney)	1-800-371-10	Dominican R	809-648-777	Korea (Seoul)	001-800-745-1111	Taiwan	001-800-745-1111
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## THE AMERICAS

## In Simpson's Trial, Money Talked

By Lorraine Adams  
and Serge F. Kovaleski  
*Washington Post Service*

LOS ANGELES — In the story of how O.J. Simpson's lawyers won his acquittal, prestige and guile counted for less than more powerful tools: money, speed, detailed legal work and the inexact science of jury consulting.

"Money meant everything in this case," said Alan M. Dershowitz, the Harvard law professor who was part of the team.

"If this were a poor defendant without resources, there is no chance he could have challenged the forensic evidence in this case."

Added his colleague, Gerald Uelman: "I think the resources made the difference."

Money meant that by the day after Mr. Simpson was first questioned by police, a defense agency, Robert L. Shapiro, had hired the nation's two best forensic scientists, a criminalist, Henry Lee, and a pathologist, Michael Baden, men who usually testify for the prosecution. Insisting on a speedy trial in the first weeks left the prosecution playing catch-up.

Winning the dismissal of the grand jury and forcing a preliminary hearing instead allowed the defense to cross-examine and lock in the stories of prosecution witnesses — testimony that came back to haunt some of those witnesses later.

From the chauffeured cars that took Mr. Shapiro and Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. to the courthouse every morning to the laptop computers arranged on either side of Mr. Simpson while court was in session, this was a visibly luxurious, high-tech defense. Indeed, the best defense money could buy.

## Poll Confirms Divisions

*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The O.J. Simpson murder trial confirmed what many blacks and whites had feared: Justice is not color-blind and justice can be bought, a survey by The Washington Post has found.

And while they fundamentally disagree on Mr. Simpson's innocence, the poll also found that most whites and many blacks agree that the trial has damaged race relations and shaken the nation's confidence in police, lawyers and the courts.

Less visible but no less important, in the view of the lawyers involved, was the woman named Jo-Ellen Dimitrius who largely chose, watched and analyzed the jury. Squeezed on a bench in the second row behind a bank of video consoles, she spent more than a year trying to codify and predict human behavior.

Before the trial even began, she knew which demographic groups would be predisposed to hear the defense's side. During the case, she coached the attorneys on how their direct and cross-examinations, even their opening and closing arguments, were playing to the only audience that mattered: the jury.

It was no surprise that after the jury acquitted Mr. Simpson in the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman, she was the first person Mr. Cochran thanked at his victory news conference.

The stars of the defense team — Mr. Cochran, Mr. Shapiro and F. Lee Bailey — who have spent much of the time since their courtroom triumph sniping at each other, did not return telephone calls seeking comment for this report.

But the supporting stars — Mr. Dershowitz, Mr. Uelman,

Barry Scheck, Peter Neufeld, Robert Blasier and Mrs. Dimitrius — explained just what went right for the defense and why, starting from the crucial first days of the case.

It began as a disaster.

By the time Mr. Shapiro became involved in the case on June 13, 1994, the night after the murders, when Roger King, a businessman who is a close friend of Mr. Simpson's, called to plead for his help, the police already were in the process of gathering what prosecutors later called a "mountain of evidence" against the celebrity suspect.

The worst for the defense included the bloody glove said to have been found on the walkway behind Mr. Simpson's house and, in what in retrospect seemed a huge blunder, the police interrogation that the defendant's previous lawyer, Howard Weitzman, had allowed him to submit to.

Mr. Shapiro agreed to take the case after talking to Mr. Simpson the next morning. In 24 hours, he had hired Mr. Lee and Mr. Baden and had them on flights to Los Angeles.

Mr. Uelman credited Mr. Dershowitz with the decision to look into Detective Mark

Fuhrman's past. It was Mr. Dershowitz, Mr. Uelman said, who had a hunch that the bloody glove might have been planted, even before he knew of Mr. Fuhrman's history.

Mr. Baden and Mr. Lee were meticulous in their investigation photographing the crime scene and examining evidence.

"Contrast that with what the prosecution did," Mr. Dershowitz said. "The blood on the sock, they had to wait a month to discover it. The blood on the gate, they missed it."

He continued: "It was the contrast between the defense handling the investigation very professionally, and the prosecution handling it utterly unprofessionally in the first two weeks."

The lawyers said that one of the most important defense moves was their successful effort to persuade a judge to abort a grand jury investigation of the case, a decision the judge made after concluding that pretrial publicity might have tainted the grand jurors.

"The grand jury is the prosecution's plaything," Mr. Dershowitz said.



GRIMLY POSITIVE — Leaders of the "yes" forces in the Quebec succession referendum at a rally: from left, Premier Jacques Parizeau, Lucien Bouchard of Bloc Québécois and Mario Dumont of Action Démocratique.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## No Papal Audience For Top Republicans

BALTIMORE — Pope John Paul II turned down requests for audiences by Senator Bob Dole and Representative Newt Gingrich, two Republican leaders whose social policies the Pope has implicitly criticized during his visit to the United States.

A Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, says the Pope meets with the opposition only in nations where it is denied a voice by the government. (NYT)

## Congress Returning To Face Battle on Tax

WASHINGTON — Congress returns Tuesday to plunge into a final and potentially decisive struggle with the White House for control of the national fiscal destiny, led by a test of Republican muscle on a central issue: tax cuts.

That test comes this week in the Senate Finance Committee which is scheduled to take up a Republican proposal to cut taxes

by \$245 billion over seven years as part of a sweeping bill that covers health, welfare and other spending.

The tax cut will die without the votes of all 11 Republicans on the panel; the Finance Committee's nine Democrats are against it.

Over the weekend, one of the Republicans, Senator Frank H. Murkowski of Alaska, indicated that he was undecided about the cut, saying the money now earmarked for a tax cut ought to be used instead to start paying off the national debt, which stands at \$4.9 trillion. (NYT)

## Poll Has Dole Sinking And Powell Strong

WASHINGTON — Support for the Republican presidential candidate Bob Dole is slipping while Colin L. Powell's popularity remains strong, a survey says.

Polled last week by Time Magazine and CNN, 36 percent said they would support Senator Dole, a Kansas Republican, in a race against President Bill Clinton, who had the support of 45 percent. In a mid-September poll by the same

organizations, Mr. Dole was at 40 percent in a race with Mr. Clinton, who had 45 percent then.

In a race involving General Powell as a Republican against President Clinton, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff would win, 46 percent to 36 percent, the survey found. Its margin of error was plus or minus 4 percentage points.

General Powell maintained his lead as an independent in a three-way race, supported by 35 percent among those surveyed, compared with Mr. Clinton at 31 percent and Mr. Dole at 22 percent. In September, the poll put General Powell at 33 percent, Mr. Clinton at 30 percent and Mr. Dole at 24 percent. (AP)

## Quote / Unquote

Patrick J. Buchanan, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, on his rival Malcolm S. Forbes Jr., the magazine publisher who has said that he will spend \$25 million of his own money on his campaign: "If you can't make an issue of a guy who's got a 151-foot yacht, you ought to hang it up." (NYT)

## Away From Politics

• A 37-year-old man arrested for a traffic violation in Evanston, Illinois, was questioned to see if he had any connection to the Unabomber case. Officials later said he had nothing to do with the case. (AP)

• The failure of an electronic unit for issuing flight commands delayed the launching of the space shuttle Columbia. NASA said next Saturday would be the earliest Columbia could be ready again. (NYT)

• Firefighters have contained a wildfire that burned more than 12,000 acres of the Point Reyes National Seashore near San Francisco. (AP)

• The suspect in the Oklahoma City bombing, Timothy McVeigh, has been moved to another prison cellblock because of security lapses that twice put him near another inmate. The Dallas Morning News reported. (AP)

## Simpson May Join Capital March

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

WASHINGTON — The Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan said Sunday that he would welcome an appearance by O.J. Simpson at a march on Washington that the black Muslims are planning for Oct. 16.

Meantime, Newsweek magazine, citing unnamed sources, said that Mr. Simpson and his

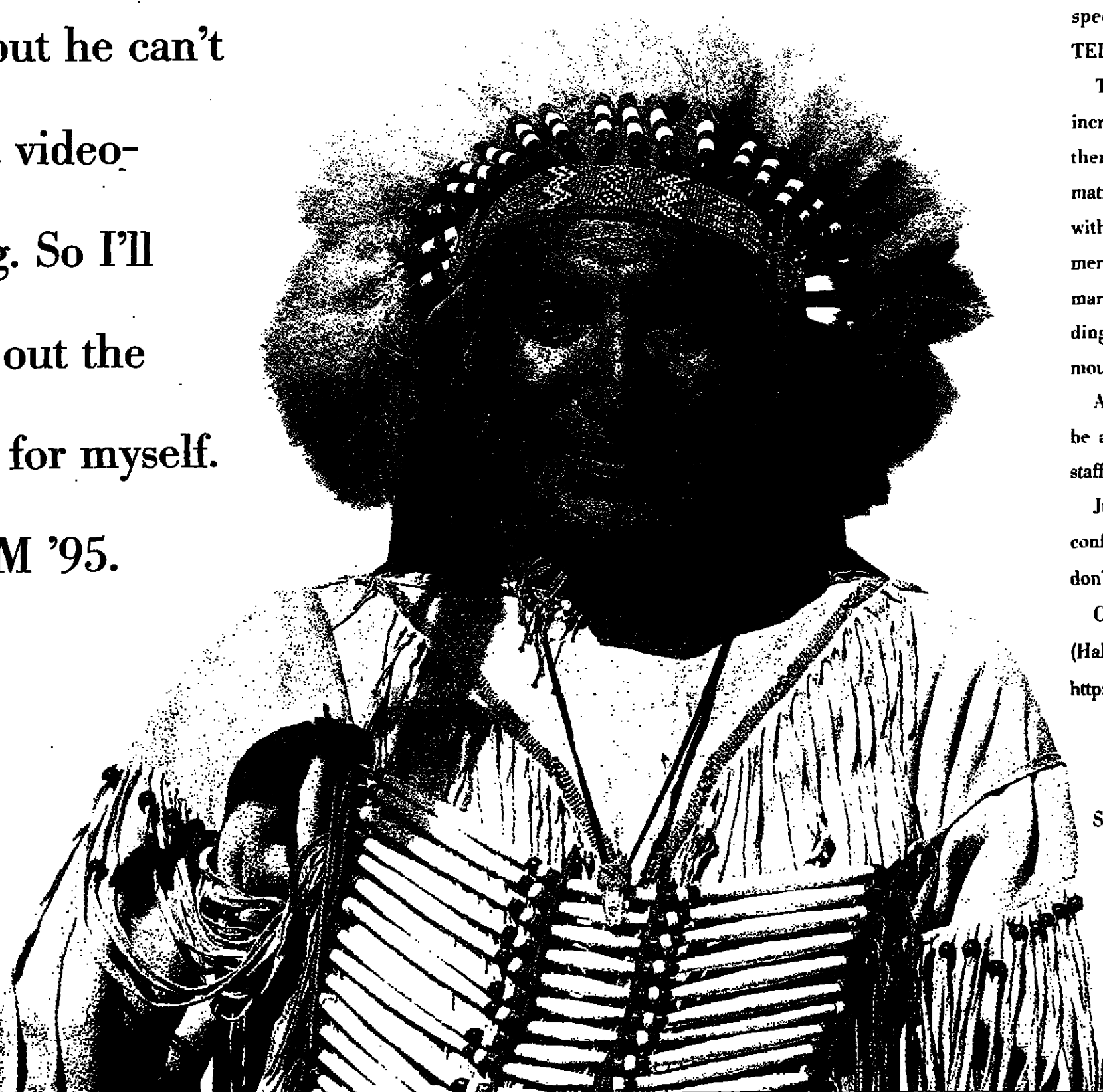
chief defense lawyer, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., were planning to attend the march. Mr. Cochran as well as other Simpson sources could not immediately be reached for comment.

There were other reports that Mr. Simpson had gone to the Dominican Republic with the model Paula Barbieri. Mr. Simpson, and Ms. Barbieri have been

seeing one another since 1992. Mr. Farrakhan, an advocate of black self-reliance, has called for one million black men to join in the march.

He said that the protesters would converge on Washington because it is "the capital of our oppression" and of "public policies that ill-affect our people." (Reuters, AP)

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ASIA

# Sumatra Is Shaken By 5 New Tremors

## Relief Is Slow in Reaching Survivors of Massive Quake

**The Associated Press**  
**SUNGAIPENUH, Indonesia** — Fresh tremors shook Sumatra on Sunday, frightening the dazed survivors of a massive earthquake a day before.

"When the new tremors occurred this morning, I thought maybe this time it's going to be my turn," said Yus Joko, a 40-year-old schoolteacher whose family of four died in Saturday's magnitude-7 earthquake.

More than 100 people were killed, 2,000 were injured, and 10,000 homes or buildings were damaged or destroyed.

Five aftershocks Sunday shook the area around the epicenter of Saturday's quake, a lush valley 465 miles (745 kilometers) northwest of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, which is surrounded by some of the country's highest mountains.

An earthquake also struck just after noon Sunday on the island of Java, 500 miles away, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties from the magnitude-5.2 tremor.

In Sungaipenuh, near the epicenter of Saturday's quake, soldiers and medical workers picked through the wreckage Sunday in search of survivors and bodies.

Workers recovered 74 bodies

around the city, but officials said more than 100 people were dead.

Help was slow in reaching the area because of its remoteness. The quake damaged roads, downed power lines and made telephone service erratic.

Relief workers started to arrive on Sunday. Air Force planes carried 41 doctors and paramedics and 5 ambulances from Jakarta.

Most of Sungaipenuh's 40,000 residents slept outside Saturday night or huddled in front of bonfires as temperatures dropped to 50 degrees (10 centigrade).

They were surrounded by the earthquake's mark: skeletons of brick-and-mortar houses, cracked ground, downed trees, crumpled bridges, mounds of mud from landslides and a collapsed mosque.

"It is beyond my thoughts," sobbed Sunardi, a 49-year-old farmer whose teenage son was killed. "Why should it happen to us, as if like a punishment? Our community was so peaceful and everything was perfect."

Saturday's quake was the seventh to hit Sumatra since 1990. Indonesia, with a string of 127 active volcanoes, is one of the most geologically unstable regions in the world.



A boy injured in the Indonesian earthquake sitting Sunday in a makeshift hospital ward.

# Tokyo Aims To Press for New Pact With U.S.

**Los Angeles Times Service**  
**TOKYO** — As political fallout mounts over a rape incident on Okinawa allegedly involving three U.S. servicemen, leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party say they intend to press the United States for revisions in U.S.-Japan security arrangements.

The party's secretary-general, Koichi Kato, said in an interview that sentiment was growing even within his own conservative party to seek other revisions in security agreements beyond simply a change in legal procedures that is now being discussed.

The party — a longtime staunch supporter of U.S.-Japan security pacts — is beginning to "rethink" the amount of airspace and telecommunications frequencies granted to U.S. forces here, Mr. Kato said, because Japan's private sector increasingly needs them.

In addition, Yoshinori Ono, chairman of the defense committee of the party's Policy Affairs Research Council, said that party leaders expect to ask that U.S. forces end their low-altitude flight training over the Sameura Dam area in Kochi prefecture on the island of Shikoku.

The growing requests for revisions even among the Liberal Democrats underscore the extent to which last month's rape of a schoolgirl on the southern island of Okinawa has unleashed a wave of political consequences.

Mr. Kato said the incident, along with the end of the Cold War and the demise of the Soviet Union, had emboldened a growing number of politicians to give vent to long-restrained "goldering feelings" against U.S. military bases in Japan.

Until now, Mr. Kato said, sentiment against the U.S. bases had been a "monopoly of the Socialists and Communists." But this time, even the party's defense experts support a redefinition of the U.S.-Japan security pact, which is formally known as the Status of Forces Agreement.

"This is a big change," Mr. Kato said.

The Liberal Democrats run the government in coalition with the Socialists and a smaller party, the New Party Harbinger.

Mr. Kato said the U.S.-Japan security treaty, which obligates the United States to defend Japan if the islands are attacked, remains vital to his nation and to the stability of Asia. But he said, after the overall treaty is reaffirmed by both sides as expected during President Bill Clinton's trip here next month, specific issues such as flight rights and telecommunications should be taken up and debated.

Meanwhile, negotiations are scheduled to resume this week over Japanese requests to review current legal procedures and allow their police officers to take custody of U.S. military suspects before indictment. Under a U.S.-Japan agreement, suspects remain in American hands until formally charged.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### Monument for North Korea Leader

**SEOUL** — North Korea has unveiled a monument in Pyongyang dedicated to Kim Jong Il, a move seen as proof that he has taken a firm grip on power in the country.

The granite edifice was dedicated to Mr. Kim last week, 15 months after the death of his father, the leader Kim Il Sung. It measures 10.7 meters (35 feet) by 3.8 meters. (AFP)

### War Is Too Costly, Sri Lankan Says

**COLOMBO** — President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga criticized a pro-war lobby led by Buddhist monks and said Sri Lanka could not afford its battle against separatist Tamil guerrillas, a state-run weekly reported Sunday.

Mrs. Kumaratunga said the government had spent 16 billion rupees (\$320 million) on the war since the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam resumed fighting April 19. The military is in the second week of an offensive.

"Some people," she said, "including some Buddhist monks, want a military solution to the ethnic problem. Are we prepared to mobilize another 100,000 youth? If those who want war can find another 500 billion rupees, we might then succeed in this effort." (AFP)

### Filipinos Near Volcano Evacuated

**MANILA** — President Fidel V. Ramos has ordered the evacuation, by force if necessary, of 100,000 people in three towns threatened by mudflows from the Pinatubo volcano, the Philippine News Agency said Sunday.

Defense Secretary Renato de Villa announced the plans in a meeting Saturday with Pangasinan Province officials.

Experts had warned that the towns could suffer the same fate as Cabalan, a village that virtually vanished under mudflows a week ago. (Reuters)

### Kidnappers Relocating, India Says

**SRINAGAR, India** — Indian officials said Sunday that guerrillas holding four Westerners hostage in Kashmir had begun shifting their camp in the Himalayas, but ruled out any attempt by security forces to pursue them.

"It must be pretty cold there," said K. B. Jandial, spokesman for the Jammu and Kashmir government, "and that could also be one of the reasons why they are moving from place to place." (Reuters)

### Taiwan Defends Military Review

**TAIPEI** — President Lee Teng-hui said Sunday that the holding of a military review instead of an exercise ahead of National Day on Tuesday did not indicate that Taipei was afraid of Beijing.

"Our combat ability is very strong," Mr. Lee said on television.

Taipei held the review Thursday in place of the usual live-ammunition exercise that precedes National Day. (AFP)

## VOICES From Asia

A search for two French climbers missing since Wednesday on the world's third-tallest mountain had yet to locate them, a mountaineering group said Sunday in Katmandu. (AFP)

Jiang Zemin, the president of China: "Without a stable political and social environment, nothing can be done and it will be difficult to accomplish any plan no matter how good it is." (AFP)

Hassina Wazed, the principal leader of the Bangladeshi opposition: "The people have already expressed their no confidence in the illegal, corrupt and autocratic regime of Prime Minister Begum Khalida Zia." (Reuters)

# Major Speech by Chinese President Hints at Strength

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

**BEIJING** — The official Chinese news agency Sunday published a major policy speech by President Jiang Zemin that has echoes of one made by Mao Zedong, an event that suggests Mr. Jiang emerged from the recent Communist Party plenum in a strong position.

The 10,000 word Jiang speech, issued by Xinhua news agency, was titled "On the correct handling of the 12 major relationships," a title that played off Mao's 1956 speech "On the 10 Great Relationships."

Delivered on Sept. 28, the closing day of the recent plenum of the Communist Party's central committee, Mr. Jiang's speech called for stronger state enterprises, "orderly migration," a smaller gap between rich and poor, stronger central government, and further "opening up" of the country.

Analysts said the speech was important, not just for its content, but also for what it signals about Mr. Jiang's slowly growing strength.

"A major programmatic speech to end a plenum is a significant political event that generally signals that Jiang Zemin is in a stronger political position than many had felt," said Kenneth Lieberthal, a professor of Chinese politics at the University of Michigan.

Though Mr. Jiang holds the country's three most important posts — president, party chief, and chairman of the Central Military Commission — he has been widely derided as a political lightweight and transitional figure whose days will be numbered after the death of China's senior leader and Mr. Jiang's patron, the 91-year-old Deng Xiaoping.

But Mr. Jiang has been steadily inserting his own allies into the party apparatus, the government bureaucracy and the military command. Though many analysts believed that Mr. Jiang and the military had bickered over how to respond to the U.S. visa granted to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, two Jiang allies were promoted to vice-chairmen of the Central Military Commission at the plenum last month.

How President Bill Clinton's administration judges Mr. Jiang and his chances of remaining in power after Mr. Deng's death is critical to how the Chinese leader will be received when he visits New York City later this month to meet the president. The more durable Mr. Jiang appears the more important he becomes to bilateral relations.

Though the title of the speech echoed Mao, the circumstances of Mr. Jiang's talk are radically different. Mao delivered his speech on "10 great relationships" in April 1956 after he had established his place in Chinese history, but at a relative weak point in his political career. Mr. Jiang is still struggling to establish his own reputation and remains eager to please different factions.

Richard Baum, a professor of Chinese politics at University

of California at Los Angeles, said that though the Jiang address read like an engineer's report (Mr. Jiang is an engineer by training), it was nonetheless "a very strong statement for a party plenum."

Mr. Jiang's speech pinpointed many of the tensions plaguing China in the twilight of the Deng era. Though Mr. Jiang appeared to be playing to different political factions, he still appeared to send some important political signals. Among those signals were these:

• There will be no dismantling of big state industries. "Only by ensuring the dominant position of the public sector can we prevent polarization and achieve common prosperity," Mr. Jiang said. "Any move to shake or give up the dominant position of the public sector will deviate from the direction of socialism."

• There is no great role for "cultural progress." In an apparent setback for conservatives, Mr. Jiang confined "cultural progress" to last among the 12 relationships. Communist conservatives argue that spiritual or cultural cultivation is a prerequisite for material progress. The prime minister from 1987 to 1989, the late Hu Yaobang, now officially regarded as too liberal, had argued that material progress was needed to reach a higher level of spiritual civilization.

• The state should control the economy. "The market also has its aspect of spontaneity, blindness and laggedness and the state must give correct guidance to and exercise control over the market activities," Mr. Jiang said.

# Aum Cult Bomb Suspect Surrenders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Obeying his leader's call to surrender, a cult member suspected of sending a parcel bomb that killed 12 people and injured 5,500 others, and a string of other crimes, Shoko Asahara, the cult's jailed leader, reportedly has urged followers who are still fugitives to give themselves up.

A parcel bomb sent to Governor Yukio Aoshima of Tokyo exploded May 16, a few hours after Mr. Asahara was arrested. Governor Aoshima was not in his office, but his secretary lost several fingers on his left hand when he opened the package.

The authorities are currently deciding whether to apply a controversial anti-sect law to the cult. The law, which has

never been applied to an organization, would ban the group. On Friday, police arrested Fumihiko Joyu, the acting leader of the cult since Mr. Asahara's arrest.

Mr. Joyu's arrest leaves the group essentially leaderless and it seems to be crumbling. (AP, NYT)

paratrooper, Pham Cong Hoan, has thought about one thing. "I wondered why I sacrificed all of my life for America, but America never came to get me," he said the other day.

The United States has finally acknowledged Mr. Hoan and his role in the U.S. war in Vietnam. He and more than a dozen other former South Vietnamese commandos were interviewed by U.S. officials here, and all but two were given permission to immigrate to the United States. At least 16 others had appointments scheduled.

For years, U.S. officials said they did not believe the stories of such men. In all, about 450 South Vietnamese commandos were sent on spy missions behind enemy lines in CIA and military operations to monitor troop movements, transportation and communication networks and to sabotage rail lines and supply routes. All were captured or killed.


About 100 remain in Vietnam, and a U.S. immigration official said their cases were now considered "exceptional" and deserved special review.

Some former commandos have already emigrated through a U.S. program set up in 1980 for Amerasians and South Vietnamese soldiers who were political prisoners. More than 420,000 Vietnamese, one-third of them former political prisoners, have entered the United States through the program.

But others, like 64-year-old Nguyen Van Ngo, were not even granted an interview until Friday.


To qualify, former prisoners had to prove that they spent at least three years in re-education camps set up by the Communist government for former South Vietnamese soldiers after the war's end on April 30, 1975. Although Mr. Nguyen spent a total of 17 years in prison, only the time in re-education camps after 1975 was counted in the calculation.

He had the dubious misfortune of being released from a camp too soon: on April 15, 1978, 15 days short of a three-



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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

# Finally, U.S. Repays Its Vietnamese Spies

By Tim Larimer  
New York Times Service

**HO CHI MINH CITY** — The young South Vietnamese paratrooper fell out of the sky over North Vietnam on a CIA mission in 1963. He was captured within hours and spent the next 25 years in prisons and labor camps.

All those years, and during the last seven years he has worked as a farmer, the former

paratrooper, Pham Cong Hoan, has thought about one thing. "I wondered why I sacrificed all of my life for America, but America never came to get me," he said the other day.

The United States has finally acknowledged Mr. Hoan and his role in the U.S. war in Vietnam. He and more than a dozen other former South Vietnamese commandos were interviewed by U.S. officials here, and all but two were given permission to immigrate to the United States. At least 16 others had appointments scheduled.

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He had the dubious misfortune of being released from a camp too soon: on April 15, 1978, 15 days short of a three-

year chunk of time. He was later imprisoned again, but not in a re-education camp.

The records of Mr. Nguyen and the others have been reviewed by the U.S. ambassador to Thailand, David Lambertson.

John Mattes, a former counsel for the Senate committee on prisoners of war, said, "This is the first acknowledgment by the U.S. government that these men existed, were inside North Vietnam, were captured and were abandoned by the U.S. government."

One by one, the men were called in for an interview in a dark musty building that is part of a compound belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They were afraid to say anything negative about the United States, fearing it would affect their application.

While most of the men are old, their years in prison have aged them prematurely. They walked with stooped shoulders and painful steps and let their children guide them.

In a park nearby, men who say they fought alongside the Americans gather every morning. They bring photographs, photocopied letters and identification cards, all documents that they insist prove they are political exiles in their own country and deserve U.S. asylum.

They surrounded a foreigner who passed. "Please hear my story," one man said. "Can you take this letter to Warren Christopher? I was the ambassador's bodyguard. See where I was shot?"

While some analysts predict further damage to the 16-month-old coalition, others said Mr. Tazawa's downfall would give a push to a proposed revision of the law on religious organizations.

Mr. Murayama has pledged to press for the revision of the 44-year-old religious law.

The government moved to draft a bill intended to put tighter controls on the nation's more than 200,000 religious groups soon after the nerve gas attack on Tokyo subways by members of the religious sect Aum Shinrikyo on March 20.

But the opposition New Frontier Party, backed largely by members of a major Buddhist lay group, Soka Gakkai, has vowed to block the bill. (AFP, Reuters)

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# ERICSSON



## EUROPE

## The French Prepare For Big State Strike

### Host of Unions Plans to Jump On Civil Servant Bandwagon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Four million French civil servants, joined by workers from key state industries, are to stage a pay strike Tuesday in a protest that has grown beyond government fears and trade union hopes.

The 24-hour strike was originally prompted by Prime Minister Alain Juppé's tight civil service pay offer for next year, with all the sector's divided unions agreeing to a joint action for the first time in almost a decade.

But the bandwagon protest has also reflected myriad labor strains undermining both the civil service and state-owned industries.

In the civil service, the strike will force many schools to close, drain ministries and social security offices of much of their staff and disrupt hospital services, among others.

The Paris public transportation system said the strike could bring all trains to a standstill, while the SNCF, the French state-owned railway, said one out of four trains will operate on its express TGV and Paris suburban lines and seven out of 10 Eurostar trains on the Paris-London service.

Unions in state-owned companies have joined in, aware that pay offers in their sector often mirror civil service deals.

At the electricity and gas giants EDF and GDF, the Democratic Labor Federation called for a four-hour stoppage, but no power cuts.

At the state-run automaker Renault, the Communist-led General Labor Confederation urged staff to strike, citing privatization plans, and urged talks on wages and a cut in the workweek.

At Air France, the Democratic Labor Federation planned a day of action against management's restructuring plans, which would affect jobs and wages.

Overlaid by the grass-roots protest voted by local branches, the leaders of the federation insisted that the strike must remain focused on civil service pay.

"October 10 is for the civil service," said Nicole Notat, a federation leader, "because they are getting no raise."

Union officials warned the government that Tuesday's rally could prove a dress rehearsal for worse to come.

Most French people disapprove of the government's tight pay offer for civil servants and want negotiations to start, according to an opinion poll in the newspaper Le Figaro.

When asked about the strike, 48 percent of those surveyed said they did not support the workers' action, slightly more than the 47 percent who did.

But as they struggle to reach or to ferry children back from closed schools, drivers can draw some small comfort from traffic wardens, who are banned from going on strike and have voted instead not to issue any parking tickets. (Reuters, AFP)



HUSTLING DRINKS — Café waiters running Sunday in an annual Paris contest. One posed as an elderly woman.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### Cooking Oil Trial Set

MADRID — Fourteen years after the sale of toxic cooking oil that killed more than 500 Spaniards and crippled 20,000 others, government officials were to go on trial Monday for negligence in connection with the case, raising hope among victims that they may be compensated.

More than 500 people were killed and 20,000 others were crippled by the industrial rapeseed oil. Sixteen people were convicted in 1989 in connection with the incident. The men who imported the oil from France and sold it as low-cost cooking oil received prison terms. But after declaring bankruptcy, they did not have to pay damages.

Seven former government officials are charged with reckless negligence for authorizing the removal of a red dye from the oil and for failing to monitor its distribution. If any of them is convicted, the government will have to pay damages. (AP)

### Polish Runoff Seen

WARSAW — A former Communist leader, Alexander Kwasniewski,

and the incumbent, Lech Walesa, are likely to emerge as the leading contenders in the first round of Polish presidential elections next month, a nationwide poll said.

But the survey, cited on public television, indicated that neither of the two men would gain a majority on Nov. 5. In that case, the two leading candidates would face each other in a second round two weeks later.

Mr. Kwasniewski had the support of 30 percent of respondents, up four percentage points from last month. Mr. Walesa, whose popularity rose by six points, was second with 18 percent. (Reuters)

### Andreotti Has 'Faith'

ROME — Former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whose lawyers failed in a bid to have his trial on Mafia charges moved away from Sicily, said Sunday that he had absolute confidence in a Palermo court.

"I have complete faith in the trial," Mr. Andreotti, 76, said in an interview with La Stampa. "I have got this far after terrible bitterness and now I

want the truth and this courtroom is the right place to bring it out."

"It's the final result that matters and this will prove me right," he added, saying he felt "calm."

Mr. Andreotti's lawyers had sought to have the highly publicized case moved away from Palermo, where leading Mafia boss have been tried in the past. The presiding judge, Francesco Ingargiola, rejected the attempt Friday. (Reuters)

### For the Record

Two-thirds of Irish voters want the country's constitutional ban on divorce ended, a poll published in the Sunday Independent indicated. In the poll of 1,051 voters, 62 percent said they were in favor of allowing divorce, a finding in line with other surveys before a Nov. 24 referendum on the issue. (AP)

The Dutch Parliament has found itself in a pickle after its restaurant replaced the usual French red wine with an Australian variant in protest of French nuclear testing. The decision, at the request of one member,

has fallen afoul of the chamber's procedural committee, which will review the matter Wednesday. The restaurant had also planned to boycott the arrival of Beaujolais Nouveau in November and had lined up an Italian substitute. (Reuters)

### Calendar

European Union events set for Monday:

STRASBOURG: Start of European Parliament session, due to run to the end of the week. Agenda includes a debate on French nuclear testing.

BRUSSELS: Visit by King Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden.

BRUSSELS: EU-China joint committee to meet. The EU trade commissioner, Leon Brittan, is to meet with the Chinese trade minister, Wu Yi.

BRUSSELS: Leon Brittan and Mario Monti, commissioner for the internal market, meet with David de Pury, chairman of Asea Brown Boveri. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## Pressure on Claes Increases as Panel Considers a Trial

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes, will try this week to fend off calls for his resignation because of allegations of corruption.

On Monday a special parliamentary commission will start to examine a recommendation from the country's top court that Mr. Claes's immunity, gained when he was a minister, should be lifted so he can be charged with corruption, forgery and fraud.

Mr. Claes denies he has done anything wrong and says he sees no need to resign from the top post at NATO.

The former economic affairs and foreign minister was criticized in local newspapers over the weekend, with most saying his career was over.

"It is best if he offers to resign," wrote one commentator in the Flemish daily Het Nieuwsblad, citing "the interest of the alliance and his country."

The accusations center on a long-standing investigation into allegations that kickbacks were paid to Socialist politicians in

1988 by the Italian helicopter firm Agusta, which was seeking a contract from the Belgian government.

Mr. Claes was the economic affairs minister at the time. The Italian company has denied paying any kickbacks.

Four Belgian ministers have resigned since January 1994 as a result of matters relating to the investigation and various allegations.

The commission will meet Monday to study the report from the Cour de Cassation that calls for the lower house of Parliament to indict Mr. Claes.

On Tuesday, it will set an agenda for its deliberations. Eventually the commission must advise Parliament whether or not to follow the court's recommendation.

A former defense minister, Guy Coeme, faces corruption and forgery charges in a similar case. On Saturday he denied any wrongdoing and said it was "scandalous" that he had only heard of the court's recommendations through the media.

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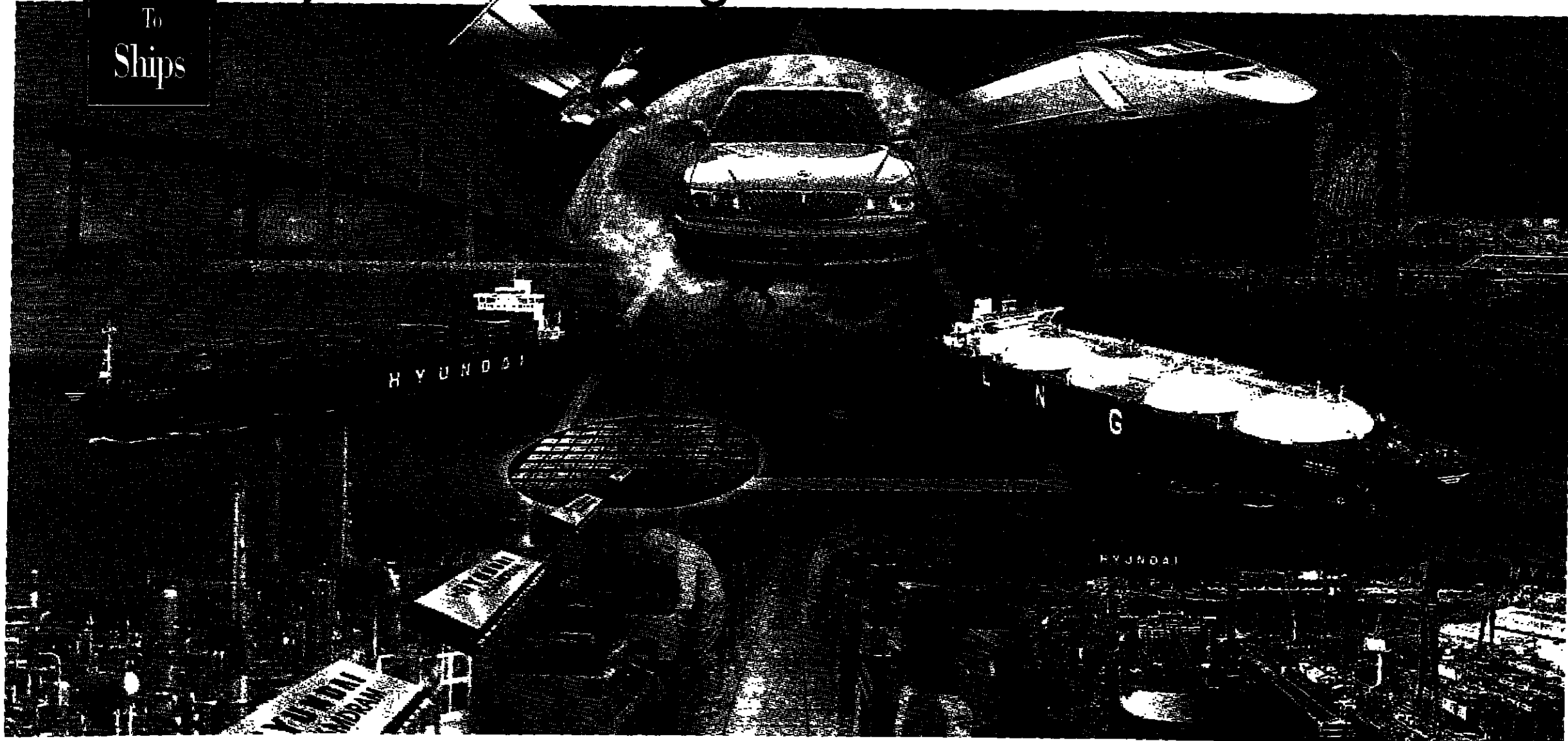
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## INTERNATIONAL

## Fervor Wanes in 2d Set of Elections as South Africans Seek Concrete Benefits

By Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

ALEXANDRA, South Africa — A typical day unfolds in Alex, as this one-square-mile shantytown of 400,000 people is known: Two women, large rocks in hand, scream and lead a small crowd in pursuit of a man running wildly in flight. In another part of the township, gunmen dart out of the maze of shanties, fatally shoot a motorist and drive off with his car.

A cacophony of bleating horns fills the air as kombis, or minibuses, careen through narrow, dusty streets filled with idle adults — some of the 60 percent unemployed here who live in tiny shacks crammed together on every patch of available dirt.

Local election workers, volunteers of the governing African National Congress, go door to door, once again preaching the gospel of the ballot and the promises of trans-

formation in post-apartheid South Africa.

Amid deepening crime and entrenched poverty that have underscored the difficult road ahead of this nation trying to undo the damage of its past system of racial oppression, the nation faces another round of voting Nov. 1, this time for rural, town and metropolitan governments that are supposed to be the final phase of the transition to electoral democracy.

But while South Africans voted last year amid euphoria, both at home and abroad, over the dismantling of decades of white minority rule, this time South Africans go to the polls facing a far more complicated set of political and social considerations that have brought democracy's promises down to earth with a thud.

The politics of symbolism — of liberation versus oppression — is giving way to the politics of reality. People want to know if they will get

a house, a job, a safe community, and when.

"After local-government elections, then security," demanded Victor Marwa, a loyal ANC member who witnessed the fatal "car-jacking" and said it was not the first time he had seen a crime. "We demand security now, because we live in danger."

"I am not too sure I will vote," said Teboggo Mkwane, 23, a store cashier who supports the ANC but is not a member. He has registered to vote, as the ANC prodded all its supporters to do, but said he needed to be convinced of the benefits of voting. "I'm not sure it will make a difference," he said.

In South Africa's 17 months of majority rule, the ANC, which swept into the parliamentary majority last year with President Nelson Mandela as its leader, remains a hugely cohesive liberation force.

But the absence of broad-based improvements in housing, employment, basic infrastructure, educa-

tion and wages has flattened expectations, even injected a large dose of skepticism into South Africans anxious to see their new democracy bear tangible results. Public service workers, such as nurses and municipal employees, have protested low wages. Students have demonstrated over the shortage of black teachers and to demand improved curricula.

Mass confusion over electoral procedures has reinforced the spreading skepticism. Voter registration was extended twice for the benefit of those who did not understand the process. The demarcation of local boundaries has been so fractious that voting in two of the most populous metropolitan areas, Cape Town and Durban, was postponed until April because of districting deadlocks between the ANC and smaller parties.

In a rebuke to the manner in which Mr. Mandela's ANC has laid the legislative groundwork for the coming elections, the Supreme Court recently ruled that presiden-

tial proclamations changing the power of demarcation boards were unconstitutional. Parliament, in recess, must reconvene in time to authorize legislative amendments so the elections can proceed.

With the concept of democracy still so new, there is even confusion in some quarters as to why people are being asked to vote again.

Nationwide voter registration is 75 percent, but it is not clear how many of those registered actually will vote. The ANC has portrayed registration as part of the liberation struggle. Yet a study commissioned by the Local Elections Task Group found a marked difference between voters of 1994 and those of 1995: Today they are far less emotionally committed to the ideal of democracy, and far more interested in tangible benefits.

A survey released last week by the Institute for Democracy in South Africa listed unemployment, housing, municipal services and crime, in that order, as voters' top

concerns. But those worries may not translate into overwhelming turnout. In Gauteng Province, which includes Johannesburg, Pretoria, Alexandra and Soweto, 24 percent of registered blacks surveyed said they did not plan to vote. Nationwide, more than 80 percent of those polled said they did not know the names of their local candidates.

Unseen by most South Africans are the legislative transformations being made in the previous system of government that skewed economics, education, law enforcement and development in favor of the white minority. Since last year's elections, South Africa has attempted to transform the processes of government through legislative overhaul in education, law, labor, land distribution and more as the first building block toward concrete changes in the lives of regular South Africans.

But only 10,000 houses have been built so far, while low-income gov-

ernment subsidies have been approved for about 230,000 more. Unemployment is as bad as ever, averaging more than 40 percent for blacks, although Mr. Mandela's economic policies are hailed internationally as growth-stimulating, with employment expansion soon to follow. Crime has skyrocketed, especially carjackings, although political violence in most of the country has dropped dramatically.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Mandela came to Alex, which voted 96 percent for the ANC last year, to launch the party's local government manifesto. It portrays local government as the nexus between national plans for reconstruction and the actual delivery of development funds to local authorities.

But the program has been dogged by red tape, fuzziness in its mission and slow delivery of services. Even the president has admitted that more could have been done sooner. "Local elections give us the chance to put this right," he said.

A Delicate Dance in Russia  
Jury Trials Symbolize Fragile Legal ReformsBy David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Early one evening last November in a town south of Moscow, three Russian men got into a drunken brawl. The only one to survive, Dmitri Alesin, was accused of murder. His denim jacket rumpled, his face sallow from prison, Mr. Alesin recently got his day in court, standing in a cage.

Holding onto the cell bars in Hall 7 of the Moscow Regional Court, Mr. Alesin steadied himself as Judge Yelena Snegiryova questioned his version of events one more time.

"Do you admit that you struck Prokhorenko?" she asked about one of the victims. "Yes, but it was not deliberate," he replied. "I was just brushing him off."

"Do you think you are responsible for all the stabbing?" "I don't remember."

The courtroom tableau is not out of the ordinary, but for Russia it is extraordinary. Mr. Alesin has taken advantage of a momentous but still fragile experiment in Russian democracy — the right to trial by jury, which has been restored for the first time since before the Bolshevik Revolution.

The jury trial, along with such concepts as presumption of innocence and burden of proof, has become a practical, working symbol of how far Russia has emerged from the

shadow of the Soviet Union and the era of absolute Communist Party control.

Yet the jury trial, restored gradually over the last two years, has also become a metaphor for Russia's uncertain transition from totalitarianism to the rule of law.

Jury trials are available in only nine of Russia's 89 regions, and even in those areas, jury trials are requested by only one in four defendants.

The Soviet-era system of a trial judge and two "people's assessors," citizens who are mere rubber stamps for the judge, is still prevalent. Meanwhile, the architect of the jury trial system has resigned, saying that his office under President Boris N. Yeltsin has been reorganized out of existence.

Moreover, lawlessness and corruption have dimmed the hopes of reformers that Russia would become a country governed by the rule of law. The limited experiment with jury trials, while important, seems dwarfed by the runaway bribery, extortion, hostage-taking, contract killings and other lawlessness that is now commonplace and often unpunished.

The criminal courts are laboring under several enormous burdens, including dilapidated courthouses, lack of staff and shoddy police work. Another handicap is that courts lack the respect of society, a phenomenon not dating back to the Soviet era, when the party dominated

all jurisprudence, and courts were an appendage of the local party committee.

Even now, Russia's power elite flouts the legal system. Two weeks ago, for example, Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev announced that he would not appear for a trial on his own libel complaint against a newspaper that had accused him of corruption. A Moscow judge threatened to hold him in contempt of court and bring him in by force, but General Grachev said he would go ahead with a planned trip to Greece instead.

On the first day of Mr. Alesin's murder trial, the jury of six men and six women was impaneled but no witnesses showed up. Nor did a relative of the victims, as required by law.

Judge Snegiryova, who had already tried six jury cases, had no way to send for the missing participants; there were no bailiffs. The daily fine for contempt of court is the equivalent of \$5.50, she lamented.

"Sometimes we have to beg them to come to court," she said. On the second day, the witnesses and relatives came.

"This is one little, tiny step," Judge Snegiryova said. "It's like an infant: The legs are wobbly, not yet sturdy. We need a strong court system and respect for it. Without that, nothing can change. The mentality has to change."

After the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917, they banned jury trials and created "people's courts" dominated by the Communist Party. Later, Stalin turned jurisprudence into a tool of political repression.

In the final decades of the Soviet Union, criminal courts were almost entirely in the hands of judges, who convicted 99 percent of the people who came to trial, and the party's control was maintained through an informal system known as "telephone justice," in which verdicts often were dictated to judges by party officials.

Now, a defendant may opt for a jury in hopes of winning sympathy, but the downside is that a jury verdict is final and cannot be appealed.

In practice, juries have been more lenient, acquitting 18.5 percent of those tried, compared with almost no acquittals under the old system of a judge and people's assessors.



The Pope hugging two children who gave him flowers on his arrival Sunday in Baltimore.

## Quoting Lincoln, Pope Makes a Plea For Racial Equality

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — From the cradle of U.S. Catholicism, Pope John Paul II told Americans Sunday that racial equality was as much an issue now as it was when they fought a Civil War over slavery a century ago.

On the last day of his five-day U.S. visit, he also told American Roman Catholics who widely ignore his conservative policies, especially on sexual morality, that they must obey church doctrine.

The Pope, who has used his trip to discuss some of the most controversial issues facing U.S. society, touched on racism for the first time in a homily to 50,000 people at Baltimore's Camden Yards baseball stadium.

"The basic question before a democratic society is, 'How ought we live together,'" the Pope said to the crowd from a simple altar in front of a white concrete cross.

He quoted from the Gettysburg Address by President Lincoln during the Civil War in 1863.

"One hundred thirty years ago, President Abraham Lincoln asked whether a nation 'conceived in liberty and dedi-

cated to the proposition that all men are created equal' could 'long endure,'" the Pope said.

"President Lincoln's question is no less a question for the present generation of Americans. Democracy cannot be sustained without a shared commitment to certain moral truths about the human person and human community," he said.

In his homily, John Paul delivered a political message that was clearly aimed at pushing Roman Catholics to raise their voices and promote what the church holds as moral truths.

"Every generation of Americans needs to know that freedom consists not in doing what we like, but in having the right to do what we ought," he said.

"Can the biblical wisdom which played such a formative part in the very founding of your country be excluded from that debate?" John Paul asked.

"Would not doing so mean that America's founding documents no longer have any defining content, but are only the formal dressing of changing opinion? Would not doing so mean that tens of millions of Americans could no longer offer the contribution of their deepest convictions in the formation of policy?"

As he spoke his left hand trembled uncontrollably. The Vatican said that was due to nerve injury from an assassination attempt in 1981.

The Pope, who has raised issues on his trip that have put him at odds both with Republican budget-cutters trying to curtail welfare and President Bill Clinton over abortion, again used American history and patriotism to get his message across.

He has quoted from some of America's defining documents — Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, the Declaration of Independence, Emma Lazarus's poem on immigration carved on the Statue of Liberty and the U.S. national anthem.

The Pope has steered away from scolding Americans about their disregard for many of his teachings, but he reminded them Sunday that they had to take their religion seriously and obey church doctrine.

By visiting Baltimore, the Pope made a pilgrimage to the origins of American Catholicism. It was the first diocese declared in the United States after the country declared its independence from Britain in 1776. (AP, Reuters)

## Yeltsin Fires Prosecutor Owing to Public Outcry

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin dismissed acting prosecutor general Alexei Ilyushenko on Sunday, responding to public criticism of the country's top criminal prosecutor.

The president named Oleg Gaidarov, Mr. Ilyushenko's deputy, to the post temporarily. Mr. Yeltsin appointed Mr. Ilyushenko in December 1993, and asked Parliament twice to approve the decision. But the legislature rejected Mr. Ilyushenko both times.

Last month, Mr. Yeltsin expressed his first public doubt about the prosecutor, saying, "With such blots on Ilyushenko's career, I will hardly feel like recommending him again as prosecutor general."

Mr. Ilyushenko's reputation had been marred by his failure to solve any of Russia's major murders in recent months, including those of a TV journalist, Vladimir Lisnev, and several businessmen.

Press reports have contended that Mr. Ilyushenko concealed illegal activities by family members and forged investigation documents. Mr. Ilyushenko has denied any wrongdoing.

Mr. Ilyushenko was strongly criticized for his attacks on the feisty NTV independent television station. He attempted to charge one of its journalists after she interviewed a rebel Chechen leader, and he later prosecuted a popular satirical puppet show for slander.

## SKEPTICISM: Analysts Doubt Statement Will Help

Continued from Page 1

welcome guidance, an attempt to keep the market orderly by putting traders on notice that the central banks are prepared to intervene to keep exchange rates within the unpublished range they find acceptable. Mr. Llewellyn estimated the current range to be between 95 yen and 105 yen, and from 1.40 DM to 1.60 DM. He said that since the dollar was comfortably within that band now, he saw "no reason why the pronouncements should cause the dollar to move dramatically."

## Egypt-U.S. War Games Set

CAIRO — The annual joint exercises between the Egyptian and U.S. armed forces, known as Bright Star, will take place in November. The Egyptian chief of staff, Lieutenant General Salah Halabi, said in an interview with Al Akhbar newspaper Sunday.

But with holidays closing the U.S. market on Monday and the Japanese market on Tuesday, analysts cautioned that intervention on those days could have a dramatic, if temporary, effect in such thin markets.

"My guess is that by week's end we'll see the dollar under pressure," Mr. MacKinnon said. "The underlying fundamentals are still very negative for the dollar. There's no mention by anyone about the fact that the United States is now the world's biggest net debtor, nor any comment about the record trade deficit the United States is currently running."

He said central banks were able to make the dollar rise earlier this year because they intervened when "the market was short," or selling the dollar. Now, he said, "the market is relatively long" — meaning that those who want dollars already hold them.

Further, Mr. MacKinnon said, Japanese and German interest-rate cuts helped lift the dollar, "but these central banks are fast running out of room for

additional rate cuts, and that means that the ability of the central banks to hold the dollar is diminishing."

Mr. Koll of J.P. Morgan said currency movements would be directed by economic fundamentals. The fate of the dollar, he said, depends on the strength of the recovery in Japan and the ability of the United States to adopt a credible deficit-reduction program.

Mr. Koll questioned whether, with the U.S. trade deficit widening, the Commerce Department and President Clinton fully shared Mr. Rubin's stated desire for a stronger dollar.

"Japan's expanding current-account surplus indicates the resilience of Japanese exporters," said Mr. Koll. He pointed to Japanese surveys suggesting that the break-even exchange rate for Japanese exporters is at 96 yen, and said that at the current level of just over 100 yen "there is a risk of mini export boom in Japan."

Summing up, he said "the G-7 statement is not strong enough to make me want to buy the dollar."

## DOLLAR: A Funding Plan

Continued from Page 1

would "welcome a continuation of these trends consistent with underlying economic fundamentals."

The G-7's resolve will receive a quick test in foreign exchange markets Monday.

"There will have to be an intervention," probably in Japan and Europe, said Bruce English, director of institutional currency sales at ABN Amro Bank NV in Chicago. "If they say they want a stronger dollar and they don't do anything, they're just a toothless tiger."

Monday is Columbus Day in the United States, a banking holiday.

A strong dollar helps the Japanese economy, largely by making Japanese goods less expensive in the United States. But that in turn would tend to widen the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which reached \$65.7 billion in 1994 and may set a new record this year.

## MAO: An Icon Falls to Capitalism

Continued from Page 1

and worship of Mao around that time, and I was the same," Mr. Liu recalled in an interview recently in his office, where as director of the Beijing Painting Academy he earns about \$100 a month as salary and occasionally sells his recent works for as much as \$1,500.

The party decided to hold an art exhibition, he recalled, and he was assigned to depict Mao on his way to Anyuan, a city in the southeastern province of Jiangxi. The choice served Mao's political purposes. He was trying to oust his rival, President Liu Shaoqi, who had helped organize an important strike in Anyuan in 1923 when the Communists were trying to take power. But Mao wanted to claim credit for the strike, saying he had visited Anyuan seven times between 1921 and 1927.

Despite the acclaim for his painting, Mr. Liu, like many others at that time, ran afoul of Mao's wife, Jiang, and most of his closest friends ostracized

him. But he avoided persecution and was one of the few artists to remain in Beijing instead of being banished to the countryside.

Even today, Mr. Liu, 51, pays tribute to Mao. "Without Mao, China wouldn't be the way it is today," he said. "Before that, the Chinese were crawling and now they're standing up."

After the painting became famous, it hung in the Museum of the History of the Revolution until 1970, when it was put in storage. It was slightly damaged during an earthquake and after Deng Xiaoping took power, Mr. Liu went to the museum and took the painting back.

As Mr. Deng's economic reforms took hold, more and more Chinese and private companies accumulated money to spend on things like fine art.

China Guardian Auctions, which has held six auctions in China since last year, says more than half of its items are bought by mainland Chinese buyers and the rest by people from overseas.



'Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan' fetched \$662,810.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Palestinian Women Stay in Israeli Jails

### Issue Clouds PLO Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel freed one Palestinian woman from prison Sunday, but a score of others pardoned by the government and scheduled for release under the Israel-PLO peace accord remained behind bars, a prison spokesman said.

The release underscored a fight between Israel and the PLO over the freeing of female prisoners as the two sides moved forward on Israel's troop redeployment in the West Bank to allow for wider Palestinian self-rule.

Bashayer Abu Laban, 18, was released after signing a commitment to refrain from guerrilla activity against Israel. The other women refused to sign until Israel agreed to free all female prisoners, including four not pardoned by Israeli officials.

The Israeli newspaper Hatzotz said Abu Laban was serving an eight-year sentence for trying to stab an Israeli soldier.

Israel agreed in its accord with the PLO signed on Sept. 28 to

release "all female detainees and prisoners," but Israel's president and a military official — who must approve the releases — refused to pardon four involved in the killing of Israelis.

A police spokesman said another woman slated for release had already been freed a month ago after completing her sentence. Around 1,000 male prisoners are also supposed to be released.

"The clause on the prisoners indicates very clearly the release of all the women," said Nabil Abu Rdaineh, a spokesman for the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Any other arrangement, he said, "will not be acceptable."

But Mr. Arafat indicated after talks with Israel's foreign minister, Shimon Peres, on Saturday that the implementation of the accord would not be affected by the dispute over the prisoners.

Meanwhile, in a gesture of reconciliation with the militant Islamic group Hamas, Mr. Arafat ordered the release on Sunday of Mahmoud Zahar, one of the group's top leaders.

(Reuters, AP)

## Too Much Vitamin A Leads to Birth Defects

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Women who consume excessive amounts of vitamin A during the early months of pregnancy can cause serious birth defects in their unborn children, a new study has shown.

The babies of women who consumed more than 10,000 International Units (IU) of vitamin A each day, or nearly four times the recommended amount, from supplements or food or both were more likely to be born with malformations of the head, heart, brain and spinal cord.

The amounts that place babies at risk are currently found

in a single pill in some vitamin preparations and can be readily obtained if more than one vitamin supplement is taken each day.

The study is the first to quantify the risk of prenatal vitamin A in a large population and to establish what doses might be harmful. It showed that one baby in 57 born to women taking doses of vitamin A above 10,000 IU daily is damaged as a result.

Dr. Kenneth J. Rothman, an epidemiologist, and his colleagues at Boston University School of Medicine conducted the study. The findings are to be published on Nov. 23 in The New England Journal of Medicine.

### ANIMALS, PROPERTY AND THE LAW

By Gary L. Francione, 349 pages, \$59.95; paperback, \$22.95. Temple University Press.

### ANIMAL THEOLOGY.

By Andrew Linzey, 214 pages, \$29.95; paperback, \$13.95. University of Illinois Press.

Reviewed by Colman McCarthy.

IN their relations with animals, humans eat, hunt, trap, ride, brand, wear, cage, own, sell, breed, dissect, exploit, tame, capture, torture, sacrifice and kill them. This is for starters and doesn't count the estimated 27 species made extinct every hour of every day. Much of this gore and suffering is legal, with such laws as the 1966 Animal Welfare Act providing a comforting balm.

Much of it is also out of sight, with the meat-aisle shopper or the hamburger-chomper unaware of the pain inflicted on animals in factory farms and slaughterhouses. The human-caused violence done to animals has been normalized, ei-

ther through habit or culture, so that it is only the oddball who tries to see life also from the animal's viewpoint who is considered abnormal. As T.S. Eliot wrote, in a world of fugitives those running in the opposite direction are called mad.

Two of these madmen are Gary Francione and Andrew Linzey, both scholars who write with lucid and reasoned prose and who counter the stereotypical image of animal rightsers as contrarian fanatics spray-painting fur coats or invading research labs. Francione and Linzey, complementary thinkers, cannot be so casually

dismissed. In a debate too often marked by accusations and misunderstandings, both authors argue their case with much-needed intellectual calmness. They more than make up for the absence of thoughts, or thoughtfulness, that is at the core of how humans mistreat animals.

Francione is a law professor at Rutgers University and co-director of the Rutgers Animals Rights Law Center. Although he is not a pioneer in the philosophy of animal rights — there are many of these, if you want to include George Bernard Shaw, Henry Salt, Peter Singer and Tom Regan — he is in the first rank of those who examine the issue jurisprudentially.

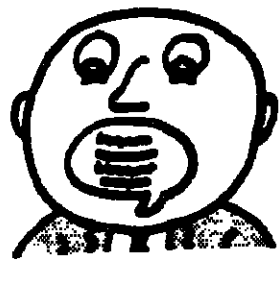
Francione's central argument is that regulatory laws for animal welfare do little or nothing to establish or protect the interests of animals. "Animal welfare," he writes, "is the view that it is morally acceptable, at least under some circumstances, to kill animals or subject them to suffering as long as precautions are taken to ensure that the animal is treated as 'humanely' as possible."

Francione prefers the explanatory tone over the argumentative. It is a plus. In my own experiences of teaching non-violence toward animals, I have found that most students become initially defensive, as if merely to discuss the idea that animals have the same life force and will to live as humans is a personal attack on one's carnivorous eating habits.

It is not an attack, it is a questioning — of a kind that Francione engages in when he asks, is it moral to pass laws that treat animals as property? If legislatures and courts are not likely to end the killing and abuse allowed under animal welfare laws, it is equally hard to envision that religion will intercede. I've listened to a belated of sermons over the years but I can't recall any of the clergy calling for a stop to vi-

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., is reading: "The Language Instinct," by Steven Pinker, an MIT linguist. "It talks about how people learn language, commonality between the world's languages and how much you are born with language. His work is sort of post-Chomsky generational grammars." (Mitchell Martin, IHT)



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

GOOD players who would like to improve their bidding judgment could profit by reading "A Bidder's Bible" by Frank Stewart.

The author warns against doubling freely-bid contracts on the strength of a wealth of high cards, since the opponents usually have compensating distributional values. He gives the diagrammed example, which is decidedly humorous though not entirely apposite. It occurred in the 1973 Team Trials for international selection, and East and West were Michael Becker and Andy Bernstein.

Over the two no-trump opening South could not resist bidding three clubs, even though this showed length in both major suits in his methods. When his partner leaped to four spades he retreated to five clubs. This was too much for East, and he doubled a contract that was unbeatable. After a diamond lead South maneuvered two heart ruffs in the dummy and drove out the A-K of trumps to score 550.

Becker pointed out that a trump lead would have beaten

the contract, and his partner naturally protested that he did not have one. "A good partner," he insisted, "would have found one."

This cost the Becker team 14 imps, for in the replay their teammates defended an unbeatable three no-trump. But there was a silver lining: Their team went on to win the trials and represent the United States in the World Championship.

**NORTH**  
♠ J 8 5 3 2  
♥ 10  
♦ 10 7 3  
♣ 10 5 3

**WEST (D)**  
♠ Q 10 7 4  
♥ J 8 7 6  
♦ Q 8 8 6 4  
♣ —

**EAST**  
♠ A K 9  
♥ K 4 3  
♦ K J 5 2  
♣ A K 8

**SOUTH**  
♠ —  
♥ A Q 9 5 2  
♦ A  
♣ Q J 9 8 7 4 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
West: North: East: South:  
Pass: Pass: 2 N.T.: 3 ♣:  
Pass: 4 ♣: Pass: 5 ♣:  
Pass: Pass: Dbl.: Pass:  
West led the diamond six.

olence to animals. Except one: the Reverend Andrew Linzey, an Anglican priest.

The far-ranging Linzey is at ease in analyzing the views of theologians who insisted that animals lack moral status, including Thomas Aquinas.

"From a theological perspective," Linzey writes, "a major weakness in Aquinas stems from what appears to be most derived in his thought from Hellenistic sources," notably Aristotle's axioms that humans alone have a rational capacity and that animals have no other purpose save that of serving human beings.

Debunking Aquinas is not for the intellectually timid, Linzey isn't. He provides a refreshing moment when chiding members of the animals rights movement who do not hesitate to blast away at furriers, lab scientists or the meat industry. Moral absolutism leads to "self-righteousness. Some people enjoy a good moral condemnation the way others enjoy a good dinner."

In the war on animals, politicians and the clergy are on the edges of the battle zones, offering laws and blessings in support of the carnage. Francione and Linzey arrive on the scene well armed with reasoned arguments that animals are our neighbors, not our subjects.

Colman McCarthy is a columnist with The Washington Post Writers Group.

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## INTERNATIONAL

# U.S. and Russia Fail To Resolve Control Of a Balkans Force

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — The United States and Russia agreed Sunday that their troops should work closely together in policing a prospective peace agreement between the warring parties in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but they remained deeply divided over who should command the operation.

After a day of discussions here with his Russian counterpart, General Pavel S. Grachev, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said the two sides achieved "substantial progress," but acknowledged that a lot of hard work lay ahead before the United States and its allies could embark on a historic peacekeeping mission with their principal former adversary.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is planning to dispatch up to 60,000 troops to the former Yugoslavia to separate the combatants and supervise any peace accord that might be reached in the coming weeks among Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs.

But after so many frustrations involved in coping with "dual key" military missions with the United Nations, Washington and its allies are insisting that NATO have full command and control of any future peacekeeping operation in the Balkans — a position that Moscow adamantly rejects.

If opposition in Congress can be surmounted, the Clinton administration is prepared to send about 20,000 U.S. soldiers to form the backbone of the peacekeeping operation and demonstrate renewed U.S. determination to sustain its leadership of the Western military alliance.

[President Bill Clinton's chief of staff said Sunday that the president had the authority to send troops to Bosnia without congressional approval. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

[Leon E. Panetta said that Mr. Clinton welcomed Congress's intention to take up the matter but that the president "believes that, like all other presidents, he is not about to give up on his prerogatives as commander in chief."]

Mr. Perry said the United States and other Western countries welcomed Moscow's desire to participate in the force, saying, "Russia's full partnership is vital for regional stability."

If the collaboration over a Balkan peace accord proves successful, NATO countries say the experience could encourage Russia's future cooperation in European security and relieve much of its anxiety about the alliance's plans to incorporate several countries that were once part of the Soviet Union's communist empire.

Nonetheless, it was clear that during their six hours of discussion Sunday, Mr. Perry and General Grachev appeared mainly to talk past each other and failed to bridge the fundamental differences rooted in the American insistence that NATO have full military au-

thority over any future Balkan peacekeeping force.

"I do not want to underestimate what we were not able to agree on," Mr. Perry said, "which is the difficulty over how the operational control of the force will be carried out."

He added: "It is also an issue of political control. Our view is that political guidance for this operation should come from the North Atlantic Council, and it is quite clear that the Russians do not agree with that."

General Grachev stressed Russia's desire to see the multinational force operate under a mandate from the UN Security Council and insisted that such an arrangement would be necessary to take account of the fact that many countries outside the Western alliance might send troops.



Alan Howarth at his farm in Warwickshire on Sunday, after announcing his party switch.

## DEFECTOR: A New Blow to Major's Reeling Tories

Continued from Page 1  
16 years of Conservative rule before the likely date of spring 1997.

It also makes it harder for Mr. Major to push through legislation on such things as closer integration into Europe, in which an unreconstructed, single-issue right-wing is set to abandon him, as it did in the last session. That prospect makes him more dependent upon tiny parties, like the Ulster Unionists, who oppose taking Northern Ireland out of Britain and pushing it toward the Irish Republic.

In announcing the change Saturday, Mr. Howarth wrote a letter to the chairman of his local Tory association attacking the government and accusing it of a rightward drift, presumably in much-publicized efforts to cut back on immigrants, curtail welfare and crack down on criminals.

"There is an arrogance of power and a harshness within the government which is damaging to our democracy and to the quality of relationships in our society," he wrote.

On the usually sedate Sunday talk shows and news broadcasts, Conservative leaders of all stripes unleashed a volley of attacks upon Mr. Howarth. Education Secretary Gillian Shepard said his timing was vindictive.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, said that Mr. Howarth was "profoundly mistaken" if he thought Labor could build the kind of country he wanted. And Michael Heseltine, the deputy prime minister, said that Mr. Howarth was "out of touch with what the public wants."

Mr. Major, after meeting with Mr. Howarth, said he disagreed with him and his analysis of the party's approach to Britain's problems.

Some of the criticism had an edge because Mr. Howarth so clearly belongs to Tory clubdom. The son of a former high master of St. Paul's, he served as director of the Conservative Research Department under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher from 1979 to 1981. After being elected to Parliament in 1983, he became a government whip in 1987 and a

minister for higher education in 1989.

Leaders of the local organization were bitter that the Stratford seat, which Mr. Howarth won by nearly 23,000 votes and is traditionally "safe" for Conservatives, was now occupied by someone they regard as a party traitor. They are demanding a new member of Parliament.

But Mr. Howarth is likely to stay on, to avoid a special by-election in the constituency, and then run next time around as a Labor candidate somewhere else.

A spokesman for Labor acknowledged that Mr. Howarth had been discussing his defection with top Labor leaders for weeks, including a private session with Mr. Blair 10 days ago. Although Mr. Major survived a party challenge to his leadership this summer and is now likely to stay on as prime minister, he needs to install some vim and vision to the party, which is trailing Labor in opinion polls by about 20 points, frightening the members who hold seats in swing districts.

## TERROR: No Response to Claim

Continued from Page 1

against them. The Armed Islamic Group is the most ruthless of the militant groups locked in a nearly 4-year-old conflict with Algerian authorities. More than 30,000 people have died in the fighting.

A group called the Armed Islamic Group-General Command had taken responsibility for at least two of the bombings in France, including an explosion Friday in Paris that wounded 13, but French police had treated those claims with caution.

The group said that its statement Saturday followed an Aug. 19 letter it said it had sent to Mr. Chirac inviting him to become a Muslim.

"We sent him a letter in secret," the statement said, adding, "but the sly one refused, boasting to the people and acting proud. We are committed to making you uncomfortable even in your sleep, and we will end your pleasures and Islam will enter France."

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Kenyan Legislators Ask For Dissident's Release

Reuters

NAIROBI — Opposition members of Parliament and human rights groups have demanded the release of Kenya's leading dissident, who was sentenced last week to four years in prison for robbery.

Nairobi newspapers said Sunday that 36 opposition members of Parliament had called for the release of Koigi wa Wamwere, saying charges

against him were fabricated, source told The Associated Press. No one was wounded, and damage was light.

"No element links this explosion to the attacks perpetrated in recent months," said a source close to an investigation by anti-terrorist police.

Unlike bombs linked to the Muslim militants, the source said, the bomb contained no shrapnel and was detonated manually, not by a timing device.

The bomb went off four hours before any trains were scheduled to pass over the site, according to an official at the Marly-le-Roi station, 12 miles (20 kilometers) west of Paris.

(AFP, Reuters, AP)

## Stranded Circus Gets Ticket Home

Reuters

DAVAO, Philippines — A Russian circus stranded without money for seven months in the southern Philippines and forced to survive on charity is finally going home.

A Russian cargo plane is to fly all that is left of the circus — 13 performers and nine animals — back to Moscow on Thursday, members of the group said Sunday.

The troupe originally numbered 37 performers and more than 20 animals when it arrived in the Philippines in July last year. After several performances, the group and its Filipino promoter broke up in a dispute over money. The Russians have been stranded since March in Davao and have had to depend on the generosity of Davao residents to survive.

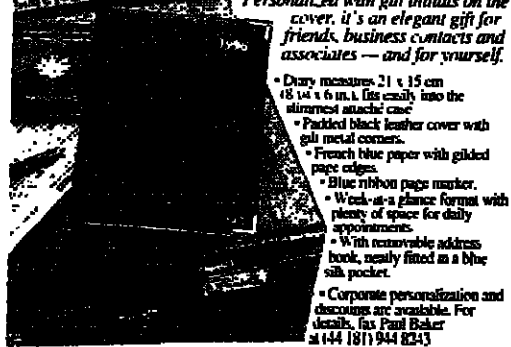
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## BALKANS: Truce Threatened

Continued from Page 1

announced. But the current agreement appears, for the moment, to be the most hopeful, despite Sunday's attack.

The Serbs' forces, as part of the drive against the Bosnian government, also have driven some 630 Muslims, mostly women, children and the elderly, from their homes around Banja Luka. The people arrived Sunday at the government-held town of Zenica.

UN officials said they believed that the fighting and the "ethnic cleansing" remain part of the frantic jockeying for positions before the truce.

"We still hope the cease-fire will go into effect, as planned," said a UN official. "But it is now clear that the war, with all its tragic effects, will not stop until the last minute."

Artillery and rocket duels were raging to the north and east of the government-held town of Bosanska Krupa, along with "heavy fighting" along a front line between Otoka and Kijac, UN monitors said.

Shells also landed Sunday near the Tuzla airport and close to a UN post.

Once the cease-fire takes effect, Bosnia will be divided between Serbs and the Muslim-Croatian federation. The two sides are slated to work out a power-sharing arrangement.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Democrats in Disarray

Hard as it is to handicap next year's presidential race in America, it may be even harder to unscramble the presidential field in Russia, where elections are scheduled in June. With Russian politics fragmented and the electorate in a surly mood, anything seems possible, from reaffirmation to repudiation of the economic and political reforms fitfully championed by President Boris Yeltsin.

Along with parliamentary elections later this year, the outcome of the presidential race will be vitally important not only for Russia but for the United States and the rest of the world.

A reversal of reform, or an aggravation of Moscow's already chronic political instability, could quickly ripple through the post-Cold War international landscape, touching everything from peace prospects in the Balkans and the Middle East to the size of the Pentagon budget.

Mr. Yeltsin has not yet disclosed whether he plans to run again, but his ill health and low popularity make his re-election doubtful.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who has been a guardian of reform as well as an effective administrator, announced last week that he does not plan to run for president. His declaration sounded definitive, but there was speculation in Moscow that it was merely a temporary maneuver to placate Mr. Yeltsin, who reportedly feels threatened by the growing popularity of his prime minister.

The crucial question is whether anyone with national credibility will carry the reform banner into the campaign, and enjoy the undivided support of democratic voters.

One declared candidate, Grigori

Yavlinsky, an economist and strong advocate of reform, has yet to show the capacity to unite Russia's unruly democratic forces.

If the divisions among reform politicians persist, which seems likely, the next president could well be a nationalist, Communist or other candidate who wants to restore some degree of authoritarian rule, reassert Russian influence in the former Soviet republics and rebuild the Russian military. Communists won 22 of 24 seats in the Volgograd regional parliament last week.

The most popular potential presidential candidate at the moment is Alexander Lebed, a former general who has called for a restoration of order in his chaotic country, citing the example of General Augusto Pinochet in Chile. General Lebed's appeal cuts across political lines. During the failed 1991 coup attempt in Moscow, he led the troops that came to the defense of President Yeltsin and his democratic supporters. He was also an early and strong critic of Moscow's misguided military campaign in Chechnya.

Less appealingly, in recent years General Lebed used the 14th Army under his command to protect Russian interests in the Dnestr region of Moldova, essentially intervening in the affairs of an independent nation.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's announcement certainly will not help the prospects of the centrist party, Our Home Is Russia, that he established earlier this year, ostensibly with Mr. Yeltsin's blessing.

The longer Russia's democracy bickers among themselves, the harder it will be for one of them to prevail next June.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bosnia Framework

This cease-fire in Bosnia looks better than the 50 others, which collectively failed to halt the killing of several hundred thousand Yugoslavs and the uprooting of several million others. Behind the current initiative lies the 42-month fatigue of the parties, a new and fairer local military balance and the fresh commitment of the American government.

For the agreed 60-day clock to start running on Tuesday, Serbs must restore the utilities in Sarajevo and open the roads to Muslim Gorazde. Then American, European and Russian mediators, at an American location, will try to turn a cease-fire into a political settlement.

A calculated ambiguity marks the American-sponsored formulas that are supposed to lead to peace. They reach for a single Bosnia but offer a framework for partitioning Bosnia among Muslims, Serbs and Croats.

The goal of a unitary state amounts to a protest against sorting people out by ethnicity, whether this is done forcibly by "ethnic cleansing" or by negotiated agreement on "population transfer." But partition bows to the real and raw difficulties of seating a common governing structure on three peoples who may have excellent reason for mutual hate and fear — and who have their own separate armies, to boot.

In the absence of an external power

prepared to impose a single Bosnian state and enforce it indefinitely, partition looks like the natural and likely way. Others can hope that, however Bosnia goes, it goes peacefully.

The early onset of negotiations among the parties hastens the day when the United States will have to deliver on its promise of bolstering a settlement with American forces.

A looming problem is how to keep the military "playing field" in Bosnia reasonably level after American forces leave, as is now anticipated, within a year. This might be done by filling in with American air power or by otherwise bolstering the armed forces of Bosnian Muslims, or by having Russia take a role to calm the Serbs. The trick will be to engage Washington and Moscow, at a moment when they are already at odds on the volatile NATO expansion issue, without having them face off in a manner recalling the Cold War.

Especially if things go reasonably well, President Bill Clinton will be under a heavy election-year temptation to stress his personal leadership.

But in a context which could easily turn sour, he would do better to conduct full consultation with the Republican Congress — on the diplomacy as well as on the means to enforce it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## English Enriched

The selection of the poet Seamus Heaney for this year's Nobel Prize in Literature moved some of his fans to lay claim to the honor as a renewed recognition of Irish poetry, 72 years after the prize was awarded to William Butler Yeats. (The Irish playwright Samuel Beckett also got it in 1969.) But if you step back a bit and look at the string of Nobel literature laureates of the past decade, you notice another, broader pattern in the honors granted by the Swedish Academy. Although one important mission of the Nobel-granting academy is evidently to bring the stars of lesser-known literatures to world prominence, as with Japan's Kenzaburo Oe last year and Egypt's Naguib Mahfouz in 1985, the past few years have also borne witness to the increasingly wide and rich variety of top-quality artists writing in English, even as English itself as a language continues to flow into newer and farther-flung tributaries.

Mr. Heaney, who splits his time between Harvard University and Dublin and whose poetry has treated Irish political troubles as well as the farms and landscapes of his home, writes a down-to-earth, rolling and lyrical language that is as different as you can imagine from the sharp-edged, jazzy English of Toni Morrison, the African-American novelist who won the prize in 1993. They are both different in their turn from the lush Caribbean cadences of Derek Walcott, who won it in 1992.

Then there is the poet sometimes described as the third of a triad of the greatest living poets, Mr. Heaney and Mr. Walcott being the other two: the Russian poet Joseph Brodsky, who won in 1988. What may not be as widely appreciated is that Mr. Brodsky, who emigrated to the United States for political reasons in the early 1970s, gradually made the shift to writing much of his poetry in English now — an English whose heavy Russian flavor gives it, too, the sound of a new language being developed.

The British have been keenly aware in recent years that their literature, with all its mixed legacies of colonial outreach, was beginning to benefit from the English-speaking and English-writing descendants of those colonial subjects, in India for example, who were producing new literatures that expanded the possibilities of English beyond previous imaginings. In America, too, it is an old story that immigrants bring the riches of their own languages into English, making it that much more interesting for the rest of the nation. Such continuing enrichment has always cut against the worries by some that English would be undercut as an "official" language in America by one or another new tongue. But English just keeps getting bigger and more interesting. The recognition of those enlargements at the highest level of literary honor is a development that takes the idea a happy step further.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Advocates of Human Rights and Peace Need Help

By Flora Lewis

WARSAW — Sergei Kovalev, who spent 10 years in the gulag and exile as a dissident and then became President Boris Yeltsin's special commissioner on human rights, is gloomy. He was here as an international, nongovernmental delegate to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, meeting on how to advance democracy and its citizens.

He still has his official title, but it is empty. He has not spoken to Mr. Yeltsin since he stormed up to Moscow from Chechnya in January demanding that the Russian army stop making war. He says Mr. Yeltsin told him "It isn't time yet."

Time is working. The fighting in Bosnia may soon end at last. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary are out of the pits, sure again that they are part of Europe and are going to have the chance to prosper. The economic news in Russia has improved.

But there is still no clear sense of how Europe is going to sort itself out as it gropes warily to propel itself into the new, unnamed era. Russia remains the key dilemma, and prospects are that relations with the rest of the continent and America are going to keep getting worse.

The OSCE is the successor to the Helsinki agreements, which seemed to cement the East-West partition 20 years ago even as they nourished the seeds that

destroyed it. Mr. Kovalev, who had been arrested in Moscow in 1974 before Helsinki was signed, was the first dissident to be tried and condemned in his country after it pledged to respect the civil and human rights that he sought to advance.

Now Moscow proclaims itself a democracy, with at least 262 parties running in the December parliamentary elections. Why can't the democratic candidates pull themselves together to make a viable base for government, in opposition to the demagogues and Communist apparatchiks?

"Russian democrats are the stuff of Russian democracy," Mr. Kovalev says with a sigh, making very clear that he considers the words oxymorons. He doesn't just think they don't exist, he feels they are impossible. And the ominous threats from Moscow these days about a second Cold War are in his view an attempt to distract and frighten a bewildered people out of trying to give the words their real meaning.

It is precisely the OSCE that Russia is trying to use now to dilute the Western alliance into a toothless political forum. Threatening renewed cold war, even possibly World War III, if NATO embraces

former Soviet Warsaw Pact satellites is a paradoxical way to go about it. It only intensifies their sense of need for the security that they feel only a robust NATO can give them.

But the OSCE is functioning more actively than ever in asserting the idea that how countries treat their own citizens is a matter of international obligation. The meeting here was arranged by the organization's Warsaw-based Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, and for three weeks delegates from 52 member countries (including all Soviet successor states) will be telling each other in detail what they need to do better.

The U.S. delegation, of which I am a public member to speak about press freedom from the viewpoint of a professional journalist, has proposed OSCE teams for Bosnia if a cease-fire allows moving on to reconstruction. The U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights, John Shattuck, called for pursuit of war criminals and help in civilian administration, saying, "Peace is negotiable, justice is not."

That is the kind of thing the OSCE can and should do. It cannot substitute for a security system for Europe, which does not yet exist beyond NATO borders. Russia's attempt to make it the substitute is just trying to destroy what collective security exists. But a strange squeeze is developing. An alphabet soup of institutions is being called into play.

The issues, though, are essentially how well organized this part of the world is going to be, how far still sovereign states pool their resources for mutual security, how much they accept and practice what they preach about human rights, protection of minorities, and peace.

From the United States come voices that, intentionally or not, reinforce the somber pressure from Moscow. "National interests" advocates (read, anti-internationalists) would also weaken NATO's position, especially challenging plans for large-scale operations in Bosnia. The conservative Cato Institute has now called for the United States to pull out of NATO on the grounds that Europe can defend itself and U.S. vital interests are no longer at stake. The climate is growing isolationist.

Mr. Kovalev's reasons for pessimism stem from his own country, but also from his deep conviction that people who are serious about human rights, democracy and peace have to support each other, for the threats are linked. The United States remains the central, indispensable galvanizing force to oppose these threats. If it wavers, the bulwarks may not hold.

© Flora Lewis.

## The Microsoft Foreign Policy Has to Do With Open Windows

By Thomas L. Friedman

REDMOND, Washington —

On the front page of the Financial Times the other day was a picture that caught my eye. It showed Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft, holding talks with Jiang Zemin, president of China. The caption said the two men had held "very cordial" talks, in contrast with their "frosty" summit of 18 months ago.

Bill Gates has met Jiang Zemin twice in 18 months. Hmm, that's once more than Bill Clinton. It's no accident. The Chinese believe they need Bill G. more than they need Bill C. Which raises an interesting question: Does Microsoft have a foreign policy?

I asked Steve Ballmer, the No. 2 man at Microsoft, who oversees the software giant's worldwide operations from its headquarters in Redmond, Mr. Ballmer says Microsoft doesn't have a foreign policy per se, but it does have a global business agenda.

Since Microsoft today has twice the market value of General Motors, it is worth looking at that

agenda, because it is bound to influence U.S. foreign policy.

When I asked Mr. Ballmer what policies his company's Washington office was pushing these days, he gave me a quizical look and said, "We just put our first person there." I had to laugh. Can you imagine how many people the Big Three automakers have in Washington, and Microsoft, a \$50 billion company, just opened a Washington office.

Microsoft has an army of PR firms, and lawyers aplenty to defend it against antitrust suits. But except for help with copyright violations, it doesn't much look to Washington.

In part this is because it has a virtual worldwide monopoly. Like one of the great sea powers of old, Microsoft today controls access to the modern lanes of communication. Microsoft operating systems run 85 percent of the world's personal computers. Microsoft doesn't need Wash-

ington to open doors for it because foreign governments are begging Microsoft to come in and translate Windows 95 into their languages, so they can get on the information highway.

Describing his contacts with foreign leaders, Mr. Ballmer put it this way: "People say: 'You have this technology. We hear it's changing the world. Tell us how it can help us.'"

It is intriguing to talk to Mr. Ballmer about where Microsoft sales are booming, as an indicator of which countries are hot and which are not.

China has the greatest potential, not just because it has 1.2 billion people but because its birth control policies restricting every family to one child mean that there are often two sets of grandparents and two parents — that is, six adults — saving to buy a computer and software for each child.

Mr. Ballmer says Japan is just now taking off for Microsoft

products, while Israel is so far advanced that it has one of the few Microsoft development centers outside Redmond.

But Microsoft's hottest market in the Middle East is Saudi Arabia. Iran and Egypt are null, but India and Brazil are booming. The one European democracy that is slipping is France. Mr. Ballmer: "I don't want to say France has fallen behind," but "the penetration of PCs relative to population was quite high in France. That's not true anymore."

Is what's good for Microsoft good for America? When I asked Mr. Ballmer whether Microsoft was even an American company, he said: "We like to think we are a company based in America that is a global company. In every country we are Microsoft. Not American. Microsoft. Microsoft Japan. Microsoft Italy..."

That does not mean it is different to America. Microsoft needs a cutting-edge U.S. technology market to design, test and perfect its products for global

sales. Also, since America is the leader in information technology, laws and standards set here are copied abroad.

While Microsoft is a cold-blooded economic giant, its technology, along with that of its competitors, can foster democracy in ways that General Motors never could. Its software is making it possible for individuals to communicate horizontally, through the Internet, across international boundaries, and to create groups and information pools that are outside all government authority.

To take full advantage of that software, societies have to become more open, deregulated and interactive. Says Mr. Ballmer: "Once you let people on the Internet, the control aspects are reasonably out the window." It is too early to predict what all this will mean for U.S. foreign policy, but I do predict this: It will be shaped to a significant degree by decisions made in Washington, Redmond, Washington.

The New York Times.

## Weapons Games in Fantasyland, and Players Are Glad to Pay

By William Pfaff

PARIS — American defense

spending is usually attacked by its critics as out of proportion to reasonably foreseeable threats to the country, or as a simple mechanism for transferring public wealth to corporate treasuries. The Pentagon's commitment to hyperbolically expensive technologies is more interesting than that.

Congressional determination to press even more money on the Defense Department is, on the other hand, simply explained. Building more B-2 bombers and Sea Wolf submarines than the services request is an affair of pork barrel politics, hallowed by time.

Modern lobbying and the serendipitous coincidence of interest in military spending among politicians — defending their power and office, their PAC fi-

nanciers (whose members get the weapons contracts) and the broadcast media (to whom most of the PAC money eventually is transferred in the course of the politicians' re-election campaigns) — give the pork barrel unprecedented size and importance today. But the nation's business is business, and politicians who forget that are themselves forgotten.

There are other reasons why the Pentagon spends so much. At one level its decisions reflect the American quest for technological victory: for the moon, let us say, both figuratively and, in 1969, literally. It is technologically interesting to build a bomber that can fly from the United States to any place in the world, without

detection, and there smite enemies with "smart" weapons that will take out what Washington likes to call "outlaw" regimes.

The B-2 "stealth" bomber, with its (currently) projected cost of some two and a quarter billion dollars a unit, which promises, not yet convincingly, to be able to do all of the above, is also the latest in a line of American strategic weapons that have seemed to promise national omnipotence. That is even more interesting to the Pentagon — and to the public.

Invulnerability seems offered as well: arm's-length security, a virtually risk-free ability to strike decisively at great distance, without engagement on the ground, in total autonomy of action, without em-

broilment in alliance politics or "multilateral" controversies with other countries or the United Nations. The politico-psychological appeal of this is irresistible.

It has always been the appeal of strategic bombing. The first American strategic bomber, the B-17, which went into production shortly before World War II, was called the "Flying Fortress." This choice of name was significant.

During the war new bombers were given names meaning intervention and attack — "Liberator," "Marauder," etc. But as the war's end approached the first intercontinental bomber was designed and produced, the B-29. It was called the "Superfortress." It dropped the first atomic bomb, and the combination of intercontinental bomber and nuclear weapon seemed to have restored national invulnerability.

The B-2, which requires neither carriers to fly from nor overseas bases, is a new weapon of omnipotence, suitable to a post-Vietnam America in which, having won the Cold War, Pentagon and public want to stay as distant as possible from real wars.

It is also an attempt by the air force to re-establish itself as the dominant American military arm, the latest round in its old rivalry with the navy. This struggle goes back to the 1920s, when General "Billy" Mitchell demonstrated, to the navy's fury, that bombers could sink battleships.

After World War II the air force opposed the navy's plan to build new battleships, and won, becoming America's dominant

military force. The navy struck back with the missile-launching nuclear submarine, and took back from the air force the principal role in strategic warfare.

It also remained the primary U.S. limited-intervention force, with its carrier task forces and shipboard marines. The B-2 is the air force's bid to wrench military primacy back from the navy. An aircraft carrier and a B-2 cost roughly the same amount.

However, the real significance of the B-2 has nothing to do with cost, utility, service rivalries or even war. It is too sophisticated for war, its very cost blocks its use. The B-2 is the culminating product of what may be called the technological delirium possessing the Pentagon in recent years, in which readiness for real military challenges has been subordinated to the pursuit of ultimate weaponry — able to make every other weapon obsolete, and to make America perfectly secure. This is the dark side of the quest for the moon.

The B-2 is less a weapons system than a fantasy about security and omnipotence, and for this reason there is no limit on the amount that can be spent on it. It is, in a perverse sense, the ultimate Pentagon weapon, so wonderful, even if it worked, as to have no appropriate use. The Pentagon's devotion to it — and even more, that of a congressional majority — tells too much about the place of fantasy in American national life today, when domestic reality can be so painful.

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## Groupthink Leads to Show Trials

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Let's put this case in perspective. A black man, the evidence of whose guilt in a brutal interracial double murder remains overwhelming, walks free. For generations, black men, the evidence of whose innocence in alleged interracial crimes was just as overwhelming, were jailed and executed and lynched. We Americans are still far from righting the balance.

All this is true. Why then does it feel wrong to say it? For the same reason the Simpson verdict seems so wrong to so many. In deciding a case of guilt or innocence, a real case with real people, one is simply not supposed to invoke history or to tote up group and racial grievances.

It does not matter whether Johnnie Cochran's summation to the jury to "send a message" with an acquittal is now cited by jury members as the reason for their astonishing verdict. Mr. Cochran's summation, as masterful as it was disgraceful, simply codified what the trial was all about: Whatever the evidence, this trial was about political message sending.

As Mr. Cochran put it, the police couldn't control the police, the government couldn't control the police, so the jury, speaking for the American people, would control the police.

The disgrace of this argument lies in the context it shows for what trials in a free country are supposed to be about. They are supposed to be about what happened on the night of the crime,

not about what generally happens elsewhere in society. A jury box is not a polling booth or a venue for political demonstration. In unfree countries, that is precisely what jury boxes are about. In totalitarian countries, trials are just another opportunity for political statement. Even as he portrayed the other side as Hitlerian, it was Mr. Cochran who sought to turn this case from a murder trial into that totalitarian specialty, the show trial.

It is not that in America we deny the legitimacy of group grievances. But they are legitimate in the political arena, not the judicial. In the political ballrooms it is proper and highly traditional for groups to grant each other special favors and support, but that is not supposed to go on in the courtroom.

At the political level, for example, we recognize the need for some righting of the balance for the internment of Japanese-Americans in World War II. We do so by granting them the most honest and least corrupting means of balancing historical wrongs: monetary reparations.

The Simpson verdict balances wrongs in the least honest and most corrupting way. The appalling judicial injustices done routinely to black men in the past and the abusive police treatment of many black men in the present are undeniable. But had these indignities really been visited upon this black man?

On the contrary. This black man was a celebrity and accorded all the deference we slavishly

accord men of his fame. He was convicted of wife-battering and given the most risible of sentences. And after the murder of his ex-wife, it was because of the police courtesses offered a man of his celebrity that he managed to slip away for his famous Bronco ride.

In America one does not pervert justice in real cases with real victims because of what has happened to others, whether in the Jim Crow past or in the immediate present of the foul Mr. Fuhrman. Or so we thought.

Perhaps we should not have so thought. After all, it is nearly 30 years since we made the fateful decision to start down the road of righting wrongs by group, and doing so by officially treating different groups differently. In America today we routinely hire, promote and even fire on the basis of race. The shock felt across much of America last Tuesday was the awful feeling that perhaps we now acquit murderers on the basis of race, too.

Johnnie Cochran's genius was to turn O. J. Simpson from abusive husband and suspected murderer into a victim of the police, of Mark Fuhrman, of white society rushing to judgment.

Mr. Simpson, too, learned how to play the card. He has said that in his relationship with Nicole Simpson he felt like a battered husband.

For victims, then, the rules are different — not for Nicole Simpson, mind you, a mere victim of murder, but for the other Simpson, victim of the higher crime of racism.

Washington Post Writers Group.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: Capital Seized

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] The news of the taking of Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, has at last arrived. It has been communicated to the public, not by the French Government, and still less by a French newspaper, but by an English newspaper. None the less, the chief object of the French expedition is accomplished. The power — if such a word can be used — of the Hovas is broken, and it will now be seen what the colonizing spirit of the French can do in a country larger than their own.

## 1920: Paper Relents

BERLIN — The charges against the German President, Herr Ebert, were refused to-day [Oct. 9] during the prosecution of the German comic paper "Phosphor," which had suggested that the President was a drunkard and frequented unsavory Berlin night resorts. Herr

Meissner, the President's secretary, declared that he had never seen Herr Ebert drunk or under the influence of drink. The proceedings ended in the defendant withdrawing the charges and expressing regret for having made them.

## 1945: Jung's Analysis

KUESNACHT — Psychoanalyst Karl Gustav Jung, who in 1936 forecast a catastrophe in Germany, said that Europe is accountable to the world for these "apocalyptic events" but that the Germans cannot shake off collective guilt by pleading ignorance. The 70-year-old professor of psychology and physician for mental diseases was interviewed here at his home. "Judicially and morally the blame must be confined to those who broke the law," he said, "but a family or a town, where a murder is committed, feels the psychological blame and is made to feel that blame from the outside."



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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. Internet: IHT@eurcom.fr  
Editor for Asia: Michael R. Henderson, 5 Cambridge Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7788. Fax: (65) 274-2334  
Mex. Dir. Asst. Ref D. Krompholtz, 50 Glenview Rd., Hialeah, Fla. 33157. Tel: (305) 852-2922. Fax: (305) 852-2921.1990  
Gen. Mgr. Germany: T. Schiller, Friedrichstr. 15, 10117 Berlin. Tel: (49) 30 27 67 55. Fax: (49) 30 27 73 10  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Gans, 350 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3890. Fax: (212) 753-2583  
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel: (44) 171 836-4802. Fax: (44) 171 240-2254  
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# TRACKING TELECOMS

## CONVERGENCE IS COMING, BUT IN WHAT GUISE?

*Change is certain; it's the future demand that is difficult to predict.*

**N**o one denies that computing and telecommunications are converging, but the vision of the converged world has changed. Until recently, it was still possible to imagine that the future would look pretty much like today's telecommunications environment, but with fancier tricks, like a video built into the familiar telephone, and maybe even telephone companies selling combined PC-phones.

It is now becoming clear, however, that the reality will consist of more powerful and flexible computers that are capable of taking over most, or maybe even all, of the traditional telecommunications functions. Convergence increasingly means a computing takeover.

This may still be controversial among some of the larger private-branch exchange (PBX) vendors and telecommunications service providers, but confidence in the computing camp is growing to such an extent that some are even handing out diagrams showing the information technology business environment of the near future, and there is no room in the diagrams for a PBX.

### Eat or be eaten

Just as a crisis hit the mainframe computing world when PCs first burst onto the scene, PBXs are seen as the inevitable victims of smarter PCs that can understand human speech, play real-time video and still have enough spare random-access memory to run telecommunications functions in software. Equip such a PC with some slot-in cards that can send and receive telephone signals, and computing has ef-

fectively swallowed telephony.

The movers and shakers in this new market include software giants Microsoft, teamed with Intel, and Novell, teamed with AT&T. Both camps have developed their own standards for computer telephony integration (CTI), for connecting individual telephone handsets to desktop computers, and for linking the server to the PBX.

Also in the field is a consortium headed by IBM, Apple and Microsoft, called Versit, which aims to make CTI a subset of a wider range of messaging functions, including electronic business cards and videoconferencing. Underpinning much of the CTI effort is the Enterprise Computer Telephony Forum (ECTF), whose driving force is Dialogic, the company whose adapter cards and software populate the majority of desktop CTI implementations today.

### Emerging protocol

There will still be space for the PBX vendors, just as there is still, even today, a place for mainframes in the corporate computing world. In the office backbone network, and in the wide area networks that link corporate offices, convergence is taking the form of a new communications protocol that can handle data, voice and video with more or less equal ease. Called asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), this protocol promises to be the basis of new kinds of networks and may eventually — though this is still controversial — extend all the way from the international networks to the desktop-based local area networks.

ATM is still fertile ground for the PBX vendors, whose detailed under-

*Continued on page 16*



## Communications & Computing

Computing and telecommunications are fast approaching a crossroads — that of convergence. As technologies increasingly edge toward a blurring of the barrier between telephony and computer networks, the essential question remains: Will the telephone as we know it swallow the computer, or vice versa?

### Inside

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## BUSINESS AND THE NET: WAITING FOR NEXT WAVE

*Advertising rears its head on the Internet — and finds a new habitat.*

Companies are rapidly discovering that if they don't set up shop in the Cyberspace mall, they may be missing one of the greatest marketing opportunities of all time. Yet, without proper understanding of the unique way it operates, they may find themselves drifting in that space, unable to capitalize on its potential.

In 1994, Net advertising constituted a minuscule 0.06 percent (\$100 million out of a \$150 billion total) of U.S. advertising revenues. It is expected to grow to more than \$4 billion by the year 2000 and analysts are predicting

it could equal television earnings of \$30 billion sometime after 2010.

Two years ago, few major companies had even heard of multimedia or the Net; today, more than 45 percent advertise on the World Wide Web or plan to do so. The number of Web sites doubles every 75 days, with commercial Web sites totaling 32,000 in January 1995 and 1,500 new ones registering each month. Two years ago, no advertising agency had an interactive department; today virtually all do.

*Continued on page 12*

## THE OTHER KIND OF INTELLIGENT NETWORK

*Software will soon be able to take over many of our routine decisions.*

There are two types of "intelligent networks," one that most of us will never see and never think about, and another that will affect so many aspects of work and play that it promises to change everyday life.

The term Intelligent Networks, to telecommunications industry insiders, refers to new technology that will "manage" networks so that the flow of data is as fast, efficient and reliable as possible.

The intelligent hubs and switches that are critical to IN (as it is called in the industry) know when, where and how to route data at maximum convenience and economy — which will become more and more important as the sheer amount of data being transmit-

ted increases with enhanced voice, data and video services.

Computerized telecommunications networks are, in effect, becoming too complex for people to manage. Computers will manage them, largely through automatic switches that can "decide" which is the best way to route a transmission. These systems are "intelligent," for example, because some ("neural" networks) can learn from examples — if a certain route works well for a certain type of transmission, the network will "learn" to use it again — while others ("fuzzy logic" networks) apply mathematical formulas to uncertain data to make the

*Continued on page 14*

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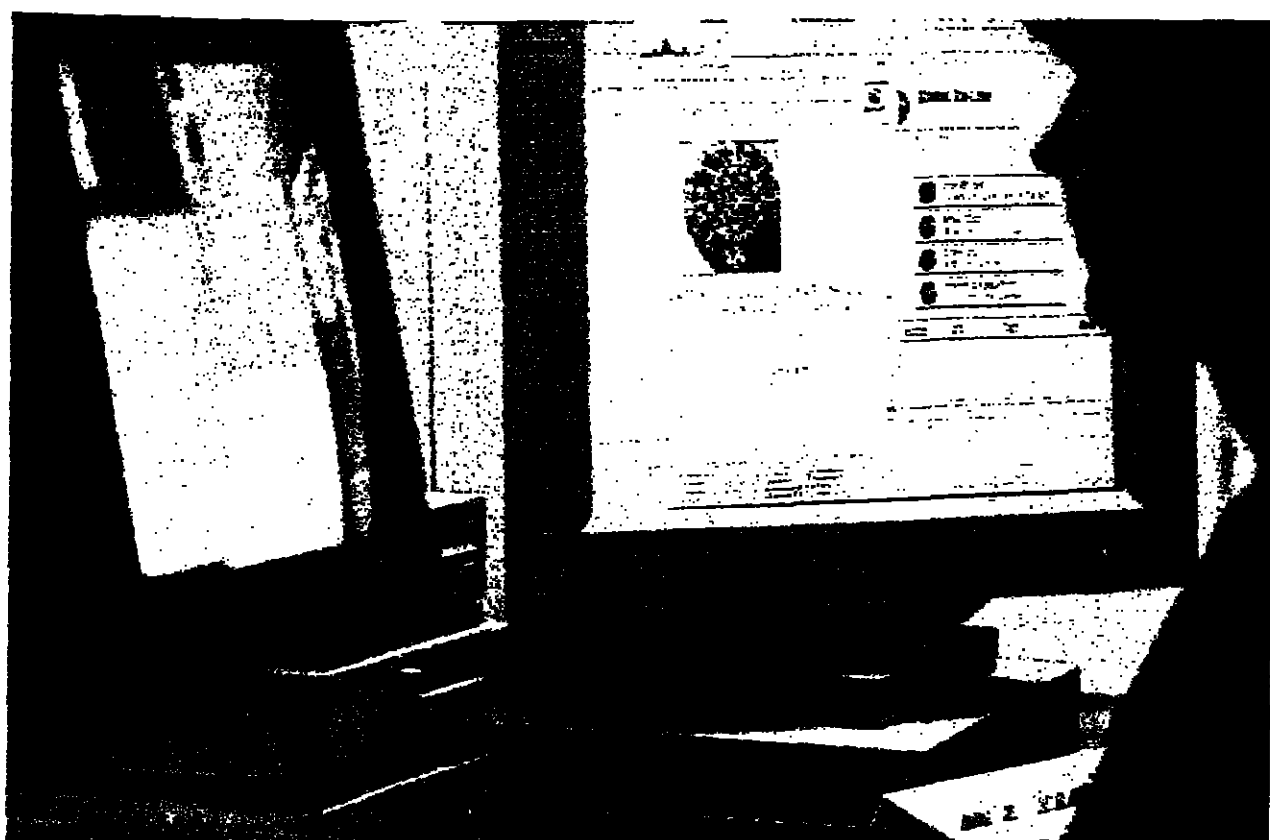
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## TRACKING TELECOMS

## COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING



Internet advertising, still in its infancy, is predicted to equal the value of television advertising by the year 2010.

## BUSINESS AND THE NET: THE NEXT WAVE

Continued from page 11

Many businesses view a Web page as a large billboard that will automatically attract the globe's 30 million Net users. Wiser companies recognize that whereas a magazine page or television commercial has a relatively captive audience, the Web is chaotic. There are no neat product categories, but a welter of sites tenuously joined by "hot links," where clicking on a word takes the user to a related subject. The likelihood of a user's stumbling on one's page are remote without ancillary support, like Web addresses placed in traditional advertising to lead users to it.

The chief commercial Web occupants at the moment are car makers, home shopping networks, booksellers and computer-related products like software. Many openly admit that they are experimenting with the new medium to see what type of response they will get. These companies construct their own Web sites or lease pages from access providers who charge set fees. Electronic magazines also sell advertising pages.

But who reads the ads? In the United States, the ratio of male to female commercial on-line service users is a surprising 60:40. A 1993 Research Institute for Telecommunications and Information Market study reveals that more than 70 percent have college degrees, and 36 percent of the households earned more than \$50,000 per year, 50 percent higher than the national average. Nearly 90 percent own a home computer, an indicator of the Net's potential, since users still represent less than 7 percent of the U.S. population. Forrester Research Inc. estimates that the Web user population will grow to 5.4 million by 1996, and then zoom to 22 million by 2000. Clearly, this is a lucrative market.

## Who's making money?

But browsers are not necessarily buyers. Many are, in Net parlance, "lurkers" who view a site and move on; thus a "hit" will not sell goods. Is anyone making money? At the moment, "no." Why not? There is no Net directory, so it is hard to find a particular shop or product. It is not possible to compari-

son-shop and it is still difficult to guarantee the security of payments.

Instead of selling products, smart companies are using the Net to build brand awareness by demonstrating products interactively, letting the user discover their benefits. Other companies use it to enhance customer relations. A user posts a question regarding a product or a malfunction, and on-line experts provide technical support. Software companies let the user download enhancements to existing programs or let him play with a reduced version of a program the company hopes to sell.

Many companies are joining the Net not for the money they can earn but for the money they can save. E-mail costs a fraction of fax or overnight courier fees, especially to foreign countries.

At the moment, the Net is hampered by the lack of dynamic content, a drawback that the implementation of fiber-optics and the lower cost of high-speed connections will overcome. Meanwhile, unlike television and newspapers, the Net population continues to grow at a phenomenal rate.

Steve Van Beek

## READ ALL ABOUT IT: COMPUTING PRESS

Traditional periodicals are far from dead, as a raft of new titles devoted to the Internet shows.

A host of new print publications — magazines, newsletters and books — has been launched in the past 18 months to cater to the information revolution that combines computers with communications. Once targeted mainly at users in the United States and Canada, the latest wave of media includes new titles from Europe as well.

In Britain, Paragon Publishing, which specializes in media about computers and computer games, has taken advantage of its English-language base to launch two new magazines in the past year. *Internet* and *Comms Today* is a monthly aimed at experienced users both at home and at work. Like its other newborn rivals, it hopes to take advantage of the growing worldwide popularity of the Internet. It also provides news and analysis on mobile communications equipment such as telephones and modems for laptops. (According to media analysts in London, the Internet currently links more than 2.5 million host computers and more than 25 million people worldwide, making it the world's largest collective computer network.)

Developments like 3-D software and its impact on users of the Internet and the politics of the Net are featured, along with on-line listings. Internet providers are also reviewed, with a list of the main companies, contact names and dial-up locations.

## Jargon-free

*NetUser* was launched by Paragon as a bimonthly in April and has been so successful that monthly publication is planned beginning this autumn. Unlike many other magazines devoted to the Net, *NetUser* avoids jargon and provides basic, readable information about how to get on to the Net, what to do when you get there and suggestions about how you can put your own views forward. A special feature in each issue is "The Guide," which lists hundreds of reference sites on the Internet under specific headings such as commerce, the visual arts, music, gardening, languages and disabilities.

Both magazines have a print run of about 50,000 to 60,000 per issue, including newsstand sales and subscriptions, reports Diana Monteiro, advertising manager, with virtually all going to Britain and other European countries.

In the future, analysts expect Paragon to face stiff competition from two other big British publishers of computer titles: Future Publishing and EMAP, both of which have launched publications on the Internet this year. In addition, U.S.-based houses are seeking to make inroads on the European and Asian markets.

Mecklermedia, with headquarters in Westport,

Connecticut, launched its popular monthly, *Internet World*, in Britain in May last year, and reports that sales outside the United States have risen to 4,000. The monthly has more than 200,000 U.S. readers, says the company's marketing manager in London, Maria Filmer.

## Webzines

"Research shows our readers are Internet-savvy, educated and highly influential in pioneering the Internet for both personal and business productivity," adds Paul Bonnington, publisher of *Internet World* and Mecklermedia's Group Publisher in the United States. Future plans include a European launch of the company's latest contribution, *Web Week*, a magazine devoted to the World Wide Web, and a new newsletter, *Web Developer*.

CMB Media, based in Manhasset, New York, has launched *NetGuide* in Britain in anticipation of the expected huge rise in Internet connectivity in Europe. The monthly is basically the same as the U.S. edition, now in its second year. On-line services are monitored, analyzed and reviewed, and a "Cyberguide" lists Internet sites under featured headings.

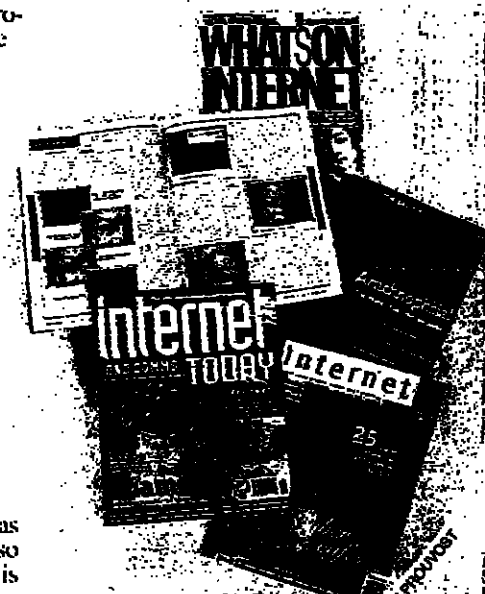
## Some like it hard

Analysts say that part of the reason for the number of new launches is that potential on-line users want to assess the new possibilities before they buy expensive add-on equipment like modems or sign up for a service that entails monthly fees in return for providing access to the Internet and other electronic publications. In addition,

editors report, readers like to take a magazine with them wherever they go and share it with their friends, rather than sit alone in front of a computer screen. The ability to browse potential Internet sites from bed or the backyard without having to boot up the computer and wait for the appropriate software to come up is another reason traditional magazines, as well as electronic publishing, will remain popular, they add.

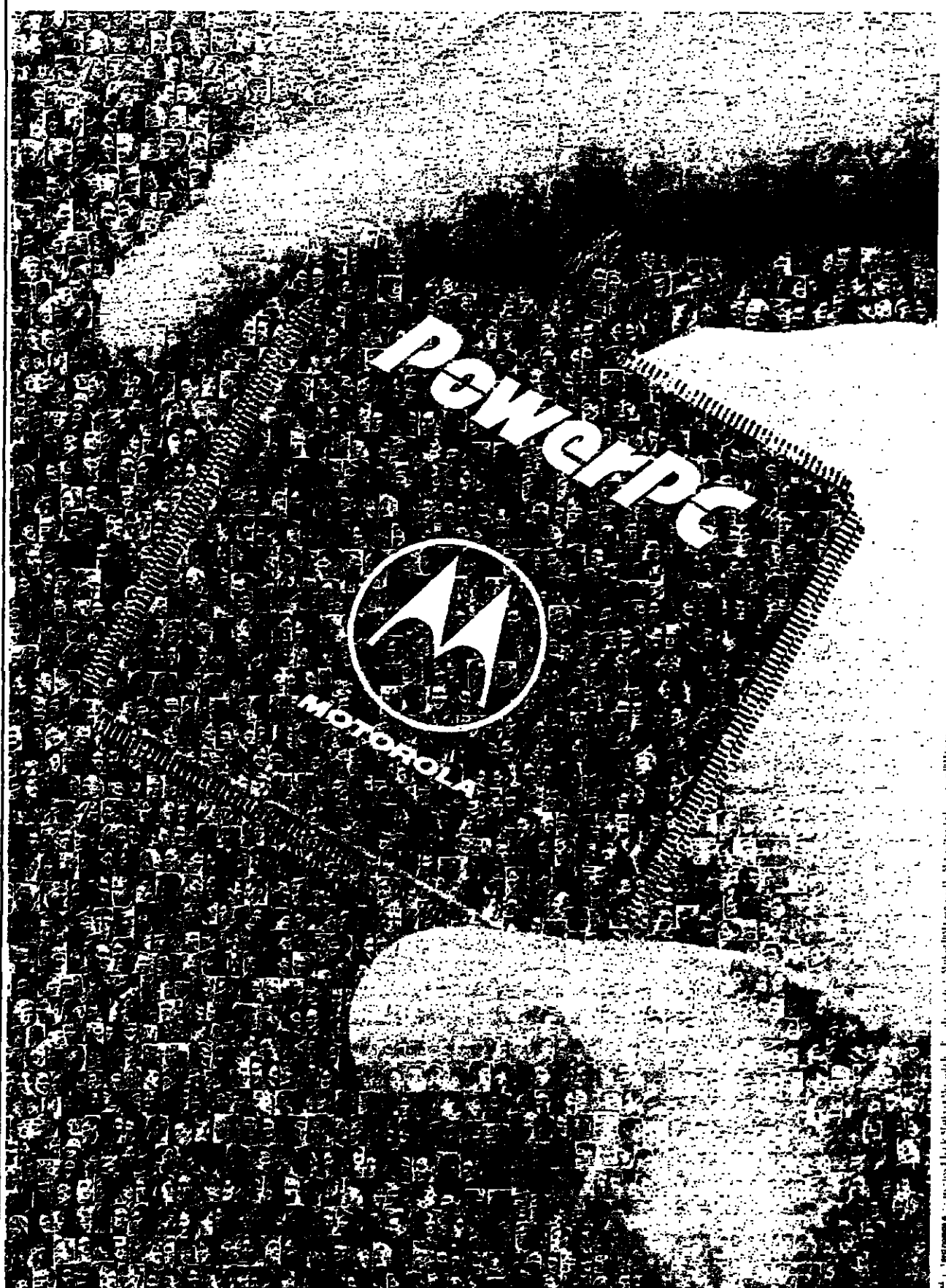
While U.S. users of PCs have had convenient access to the Internet in the past few years, would-be European surfers are lining up in droves to ride the wave as well. *NetGuide* reported in June that almost one in five people who bought a computer in Britain in the past year is connected to the Internet. Another 25 percent is expected to be connected within the coming year. For publishers of Internet titles, this is good news, but few doubt that the competition will be fierce.

Pamela Ann Smith



Off-line but still sought after, traditional format magazines about the Internet are going strong.

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## TRACKING TELECOMS

## COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING

## PROLIFERATION OF ON-LINE SERVICES

Stock market quotations, economic data, EU directives — they're all available over the wires.

Once the source of privileged information for the few, on-line business sources transmitted to the computer via data communications links are commonplace today. While many users may choose to surf the Net or probe the Web, they also have the option of choosing a commercial service tailored to their needs.

Both Datastream and Dow Jones Telerate have captured substantial markets in international financial centers with their specialized packages aimed at bankers, brokers, fund managers, dealers, corporate treasurers and investors. Datastream, part of the U.S.-based Primark Corporation, focuses on the securities markets in particular. Established in 1964, it has built up a business worth some \$100 million. Today, it boasts more than 1,500 customers, mostly corporations and institutions, with an average of 30 to 40 users in each, according to a company spokesperson. Coverage extends to 38 countries in Europe, Asia, North and South America, and Africa.

## Figures, please

Historical databases that include data on equities; stock market indices; bonds; mutual and investment trusts; futures, options and other derivatives; exchange and interest rates; commodities and companies are a main feature of the service. In addition, economic analysis programs provide historical data, seasonal adjustments, yearly aggregates and percentage

changes for any economic series selected by the user, whether on a particular economy or a range of international comparisons of major economic criteria.

Research programs enable users to choose from a comprehensive database on stocks and bonds while at the same time providing sophisticated tools for analysis — a service that is proving

## Willkommen in Bayern

especially popular for portfolio and investment managers as well as for modeling and benchmark analysis. A valuation package, aimed at portfolio analysts, includes an integrated program for private clients and those seeking to meet Eurobond requirements. In addition, a customized "Data Channel" enables users to flexibly access and download the global databases or to request specific information for local manipulation. These programs are supplemented with advanced integral graphics and report generators, facilities that are especially valued by analysts building sophisticated

econometric models. While many investment banks and brokerage houses use Sun or Hewlett Packard UNIX-based, or DEC VAX, platforms to receive Datastream services, personal computer users can also obtain most of the on-line services through normal telephone links as well as through special leased lines or IPSS (International Packet-Switched Systems). Apple MAC and DOS-based operating programs are accommodated, as is the highly popular graphical user interface, Windows.

## Real-time service

Earlier this year, Dow Jones Telerate announced that its on-line, real-time service would also be available on personal computers and other delivery platforms. Employing Windows software, the Telerate workstations are available for single users or for clients with dealing rooms containing hundreds of positions. More than 4,000 such worksta-

tions are currently in use. Dow Jones reports, in banks and financial houses, including the National Bank of Austria, Lazard Frères, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Sumitomo Finance International. Altogether, the U.S. company estimates that a total of 100,000 terminals in 80 countries receive its on-line services. These include real-time prices from 120 exchanges around the world, decision support products, dealing room systems and transactions packages, as well as news and commentary from the U.S. news wires Associated Press and AP-Dow Jones.

Lexis/Nexis is another global on-line service described as "a set of electronic libraries." Recently purchased by the Anglo-Dutch publishing conglomerate Reed Elsevier, it is operated by Mead Data General, a division of the Mead Corporation of the United States. Company, business, economic and legal news is provided from more than 1,000 publications and news sources around the world. For business users, the full package also includes access to two comprehensive business and marketing databases: Predicasts Overview of Marketing and Technology (Promt) and the Marketing and Advertising Reference Service (MARS).

## Digital stacks

PC users choose which sources they want to examine, transmit a request for the information using

simple word commands, then review the information sent to their screens using headline, summary or full-text formats. The information can be saved to a floppy disk or hard drive, or sent to the printer to generate a hard copy. A special feature includes "libraries" focused around five separate world regions.

The one for Europe, for example, contains business and political news, country reports, company information, economic and market analyses, case law and EU directives from sources such as The Times of London, The Economist, Extel, Handelsblad and Le Monde. Other specialist libraries cover transportation, the environment, marketing, banking and legal news.

Alas, such services do not come cheap. Customers may be asked to pay a sign-up fee of about \$375, plus a subscription fee of about \$75 a month. While that may sound reasonable, on-line charges are also assessed, averaging 60 cents a minute. In addition, there is a charge for actual usage: depending on the news source, this will cost about 6 cents for each line of information accessed.

While corporate customers may be willing to pay such sums, analysts say that single users may turn increasingly to the Internet (the global computerized network) and to the World Wide Web (the popular graphics-based network), where most information is free.

Pamela Ann Smith

## PUBLIC-TO-PRIVATE ON THE WEB

How to get the right information to the right people.

European government-funded sites are sprouting up throughout the World Wide Web, briefing readers about the latest cabinet decisions in Brussels, sources of research funding from the European Union, bus schedules in London and business development services available in Bavaria and Tyrol.

As Otto Wiesheu, Bavaria's minister for economic affairs, transport and technology, points out, the Web provides "a development agency with instantaneous access to the entire world of potential investors. These investors, in turn, are provided with instantaneous

Another Web-related concern is that the envisioned users — high-ranking corporate executives — will fail to avail themselves of the information services. Remarks one business development official: "I know of no decision-makers who use the Internet as a primary source of information, and few who use it on a regular basis. I know lots of college students who conduct term-paper research on it."

## Ripeness is all

These concerns had led Europe's agencies — with a few exceptions — to take

"wait and see" or "you first" attitudes. Thanks to the results reported by Bavaria and other innovative governments, the time of waiting and seeing may be coming to an end.

Although only up and running since June 26, and available only in German (the English version is now being readied), the business information services and the "Bayern Online" site they form part of have been attracting 500 queries a day, says Manfred Schöberth of FAST, the site's software and technical adviser.

"Answering the queries requires the services of a person and a half," he says. "That's a level of interest we feel very comfortable with."

Terry Swartzberg

## "COMMUNICATIONS &amp; COMPUTING"

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WRITERS: Timothy Harper at harper@at.com, Nigel Hopkins in Adelaide, Peter Hudson in Lima, Janet Purdy Levaux in Los Angeles, Richard Rogers in Amsterdam, Pamela Ann Smith in London, Joel Strate-McClure in the South of France, Terry Swartzberg in Munich, Steve Van Beek in Bangkok, Steve Weinstein in New York and Bob Whitehouse in London.

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**"I need a fax/modem that always connects at the highest speed, no matter where I am."**

**Keith Hernandez,**  
Field Office Manager

**"The key to the fax/modem market is to be flexible and to respond quickly to the demands of the customer."**

**Ross Martin,**  
Senior Vice President and General Manager,  
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And theirs.

In the fax/modem market, 18 months could be a product's lifetime. And an 18-second transmission seems like an eternity when you're trying to get information in the field. So, modem manufacturers are turning to Digital Signal Processing Solutions from Texas Instruments to keep up with customer demands for increased performance. While providing cost-effective designs that maximize profitability, time after time.

In just a few years, fax/modem performance has experienced a tenfold increase with every generation redefining functionality. And behind

many of these innovations, you'll find TI DSP Solutions. In fact, by combining expertise and jointly pursuing new technology, TI helped U.S. Robotics produce the first PCMCIA V.34 modem. This breakthrough delivered a 2X increase in performance with the software flexibility to incorporate new features and standards. Now, U.S. Robotics can leverage their investment across their entire product line.

And as the multimedia market evolves, the trend will continue to add real-time capabilities like simultaneous voice/data transmission, voice mail, CD sound

and full-motion video. And, of course, TI will be there every step of the way.

From wireless communications to multimedia, TI DSP Solutions are changing the way we live, learn and work. Timeless, isn't it.

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## TRACKING TELECOMS

## COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING

THAT QUAIN OLD  
20TH-CENTURY HANDSET

Telephones as we know them look destined to merge soon with computers.

The six-year-old girl visiting her grandmother's house wanted to phone home, but she was stymied. She knew the number, but didn't know how to dial grandma's old rotary phone. She kept sticking her fingers in the numbered holes, but nothing happened.

The chances are that most of us have had the same feeling of helplessness and confusion when confronted with some of today's sleek handsets and the myriad of codes and buttons. Nicholas Ne-

groponce, head of the MIT Media Lab, often seems to speak over the head of the man or woman in the street. But he spoke for everyone who has ever been left muttering over a telephone that isn't doing what they want it to do when he said: "A telephone handset is probably the most redesigned and overdesigned appliance on earth, yet remains utterly unsatisfactory. Cellular telephones make VCRs pale with their unusable interface. A Bang & Olufsen

telephone is sculpture, not telephony, harder, not easier, to use than an old black rotary telephone.

"Worse, telephone designs have been 'featured' to death. Number storing, redialing, credit card management, call waiting, call forwarding, auto-answering, number screening and on and on are constantly being squeezed onto the real estate of a thin appliance that fits in the palm of your hand, making it virtually impossible to use.

"Not only do I not want all those features; I don't want to dial the telephone at all. Why can't telephone designers understand that none of us wants to dial telephones? We want to reach people on the telephone. Given half a chance, we would delegate that task, which suggests to me that the problem of a telephone may not be in the

design of a handset, but in the design of a robot secretary that can fit in your pocket."

When the twain meet Mr. Negroponte's lab assistants are indeed working on putting electronic robot secretaries in his pockets. But the convergence of telecommunications and computing

will also mean big changes for the rest of us down closer to the bottom of the digital food chain. Our telephones will also be computers, and our computers will also be telephones — or at least they'll do tomorrow what telephones do today, though with any luck without the wrong numbers and static. New "smart" phones will

get their processing power from computer networks and, once equipped with some of Mr. Negroponte's electronic secretaries, will be able to screen, prioritize and sometimes even automatically answer calls. The cold call that always comes at dinnertime from the guy selling annuities will be politely rejected without your

hearing a ring. Your kids' teachers will always be put through right away. Your mother-in-law might be put through or might be told you're really busy, depending on what you've told your "secretary" or what the secretary "sees" you doing on your computer. Working on your taxes? Better call back tomorrow.

By any other name This all-in-one combination telephone, television and computer might be called a TV if it's in the family room, a phone if it's in the kitchen and a computer if it's in the office. But it's going to be able to let you make and receive calls without picking up a handset — unless you want to. More likely you'll make calls by clicking or touching, or maybe even speaking.

Mr. Negroponte's people at the MIT Media Lab, and other scientists studying computers and language and facial expressions in other labs, are working to make computers not only recognize voice commands, but to interpret body language, too. If you growl and grimace at

calls from an argumentative former spouse, for example, the phone will soon begin heading off those calls and asking your ex to leave a message.

With or without voice commands, teleconferencing will be made easy for business purposes, and even consumers at home will be able to see each other on their respective screens. Of course, almost everyone says they'd never want one of those video phones at home. Or that's what they say today, anyway. It sounds remarkably similar to the grumbling and vows of "I'll never have that in my house" that preceded other innovations, such as the answering machine. The closest thing to an old-fashioned handset will be the small, wireless personal communicators that many people carry with them everywhere they go. The next generation of today's PDAs (personal digital assistants), these communicators will serve not only as a telephone but also as a palmtop computer that lets you send and receive e-mail, faxes and other documents. T.H.



... a robot secretary that can fit in your pocket.

## Legacy Systems

MAINFRAMES WERE ONCE PREDICTED to be going out of fashion so fast they would soon be as rare as hen's teeth. Experience of the client/server systems that began to oust mainframes from corporate information technology has shown, however, that distributing large, complex databases across a group of smaller machines is not as easy as was predicted. Studies have repeatedly shown that mainframe systems are, for certain heavy-duty applications, more cost efficient than their smaller competitors. Today, mainframes are usually categorized as "legacy systems."

Initially this implied that their stay in the computing world would be limited. Increasingly, however, the words have taken on a more respectful tone, as it is acknowledged that no one type of system can have the monopoly on computing excellence.

Through mainframe market growth is estimated at around one-eighth of PC growth, and mainframes are already easily outnumbered by their smaller siblings, they are off the endangered species list. The legacy looks here to stay. Mainframes fare especially well in real-time, complex situations like airline booking systems, where rapid, reliable, manageable "transaction processing" is the prime requirement. In addition, in many legacy systems the real investment is in the millions of lines of code that it would be virtually impossible to rewrite to run on a group of smaller computers. B.W.

## THE OTHER KIND OF INTELLIGENT NETWORK

Continued from page 11

best decisions. Standards for IN will allow new equipment, software and services to be added onto existing networks quickly and easily — plug and play, in other words, except on a much larger scale. IN will be one of the development keys for Universal Personal Telecommunications, for example: the wireless, handheld phone with a number that follows us around the world, wherever we go.

Delegation of tasks The other type of intelligent network, lower case rather than capitalized, refers to the artificial intelligence that new software will bring into our homes and offices. Computers won't necessarily think for us, but they will make decisions for us — the same decisions we would have made ourselves, without requiring us to spend the usual time and energy in thinking about how to make the decision.

Already, intelligent networks control the temperature and humidity in buildings, and check doctors' prescriptions against patient records to make sure there

won't be any adverse reactions. Networks monitor our credit card purchases and raise red flags, indicating our cards may have been stolen, if there is a sudden purchasing trend that doesn't jibe with our past patterns. It is not unusual for a credit card company to call customers and tell them their cards were stolen even before the customers notice.

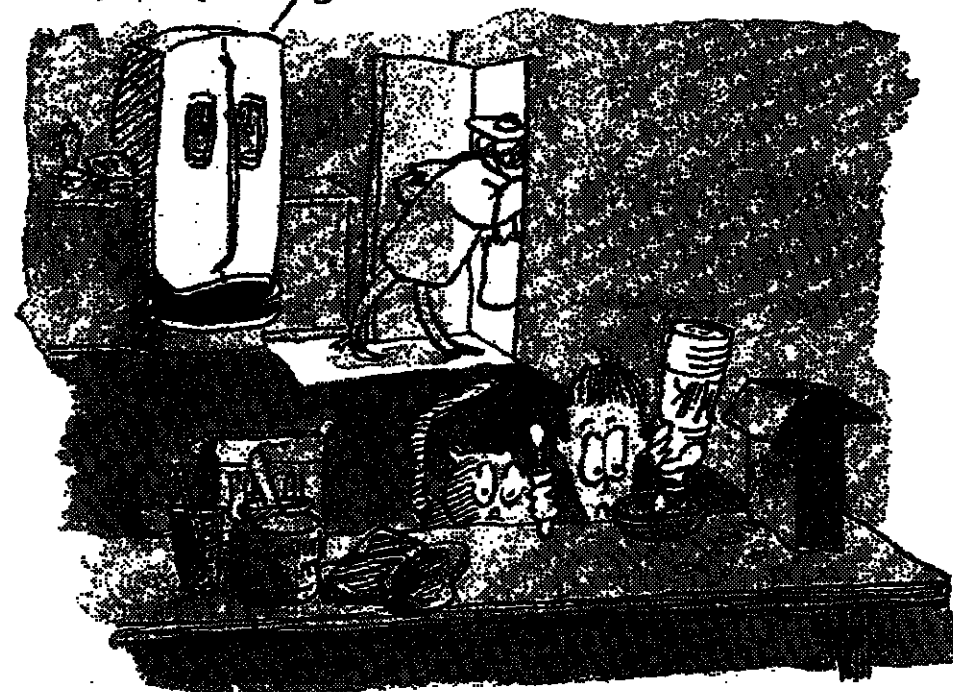
Many of our appliances and machines, both at home and at work, are computerized; many of us routinely use a dozen or more computers a day. What's going to change, however, is that those appliances and machines will be networked to "talk" to each other in a more or less intelligent fashion. Our refrigerators will remind us to go to the grocery store if we're almost out of milk — unless our diaries have told the fridge we're going on vacation the next day. In effect, our houses and our offices will become computer networks, and we will live and work inside them.

The new domestics We will rely on new software "agents," also called electronic robots, secretaries

or butlers, that roam the networks on our behalf. Already, these agents are screening and handling electronic mail on advanced networks. They "watch" how people handle their e-mail, and gradually take over the job. If you always respond to messages from your boss right away, then there will be bells and whistles when a message arrives from the boss. If you always delete messages about the coffee fund because you don't drink coffee, the agent will start deleting them before you see them. If messages from a client are always filed electronically, put in a database and printed out, then that's what the agent will do with them. These agents will compile your own personal electronic "newspaper" every day, put together background briefings for you and remind you to take an umbrella if you're going on a business trip to a city where rain is forecast.

Let's say you work in middle management with other people in a big company, and an e-mail (which is the way most communications will arrive in the near future) comes in that your electronic butler doesn't

"Oh, no point in purchasing milk, Mrs. Jones. You're all off on vacation tomorrow."



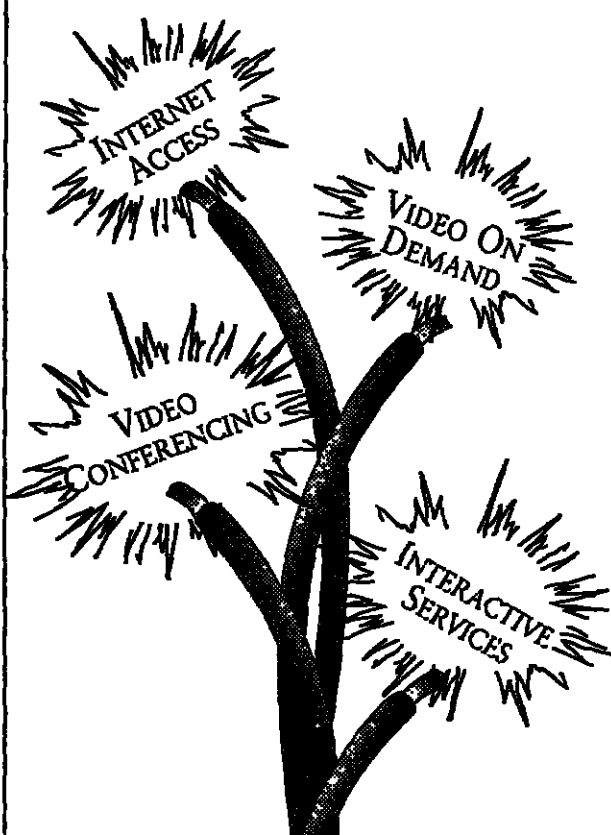
know how you would handle. Your agent then goes off throughout the office network "talking" to your colleagues' agents to see if they have ever received a similar message, and how it was handled. If it's from someone who gets the attention of your boss right away,

then your agent will no doubt give it a high priority for you, too. If your agent still can't figure out how to handle a message after consulting with other agents, you'll get a recommendation that is marked with a low confidence level. The agent will watch how you ultimately handle the message, and learn from it.

The goal of intelligent networks is not to make computers do our thinking for us. Rather, it's to give us more freedom to think about other things, while the computer makes the "automatic" decisions for us. Tim Harper

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## ELECTRONIC SHOPPING: A REVOLUTION FOR GERMAN RETAILING?

With the most restrictive opening hours in Europe, German retailers have doubts about the virtual marketplace.

In the United States and Britain, round-the-clock electronic and virtual shopping and information services have been part of the mix of retailing modes for some time, but they have failed to unleash great changes in this sector. In these countries, non-virtual, non-electronic retailers and service providers are also generally open or accessible during the evening and on weekends. This convenience robs electronic and virtual shopping of their prime selling point.

Convenience, however, is a term rarely applied to Germany's retailing and service sectors. It took a good two decades of heated debate before the country's stores were permitted to stay open an additional two hours one evening per week, and even that came at the price of shortening opening hours on another day.

### Upheaval

The restrictiveness of store and office opening hours is one reason the advent of these services in Germany could very well trigger a major upheaval in the country's retailing and service sectors.

Electronic and virtual services (accessible primarily or exclusively via computer or telecommunication networks) are currently the hottest item in their respective sectors. A rarity a decade ago, electronic and virtual services are now used by 2 million Germans on a regular basis, reports the business weekly WirtschaftsWoche.

Most of the recent growth has taken place in the travel, information provision, real estate and financial sectors. In Germany, it is now possible to book a flight, conduct a title search, buy a house or purchase a futures contract on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

These developments have been greeted warmly, even enthusiastically, by companies in the service sectors, which have been quick to perceive the savings in space and personnel time inherent in the electronic bank or travel agency. Trade reactions, on the other hand, have been mixed.

### Mail order by modem

The country's mail-order giants — Otto Versand (the largest in the world), Neckermann Versand and Quelle — have been providing financial and technical support to the country's fledgling multimedia networks and broadcasters that convey wares to consumers.

The mail-order houses have made a career of exploiting German dissatisfaction with restrictive opening times, pio-

neering such items as telephone hotlines and CD-ROM catalogues.

Thanks to their efforts, the country's turnover from electronic shopping shot past the 1 billion Deutsche mark (\$720 million) mark in 1993, reports the authoritative, Cologne-based Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft.

The Hamburg-based Otto, for instance, is supplying programming to five of the nine locally based multimedia networks now being launched in Germany. Quelle has taken a 50 percent stake in HOT (Home Order Television), set to go on the air in early 1996.

### Pro and con

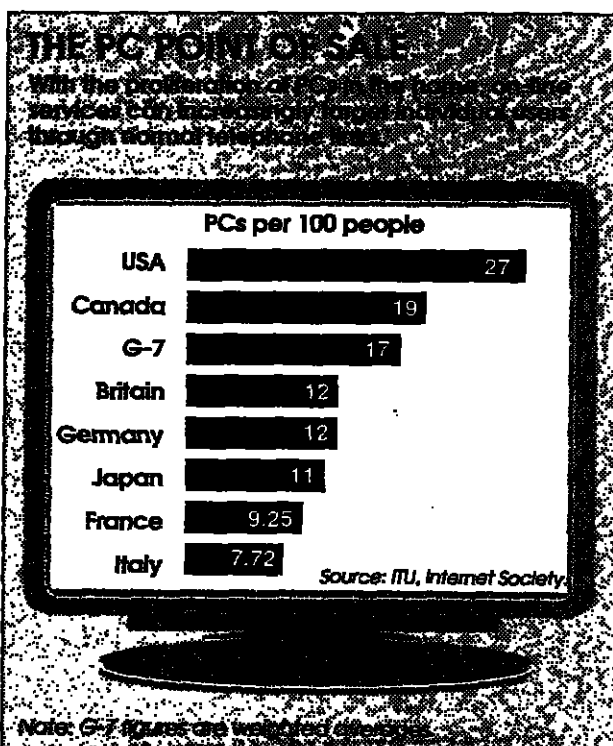
Reactions from the country's standard retailers, however, have ranged from "If you can't beat 'em, join 'em" to diehard disapproval. Karstadt, the Continent's largest retailing group, has taken a stake in a company providing dedicated software. The Kaufhof group, number two in Europe, has developed electronic shopping programming for Baden-Württemberg's multimedia project, set to be Germany's largest. Other retailers have tried to ridicule the multimedia projects out of existence, deriding them as "toy-sized experiments" of negligible importance in the country's retailing sector.

This comment has not been applied to HOT. Through lobbyists and trade associations, "contra" retailers have put intense pressure on broadcast regulatory authorities to enforce existing national and European Union laws, which forbid the transmission of programming exclusively focused on the purveyance of products and services.

Current indications are that their efforts may be successful, resulting in the curtailing of HOT's daily air time or even the postponement of HOT's debut. If so, the victory will be hollow. Using the Astra satellite, home shopping channels will soon be beamed into Germany from Britain (where these broadcasters are "tolerated") and from the United States. In addition, the number of German companies setting up domains on the World Wide Web is growing exponentially. Commercial transactions on the Web are, apparently, outside the scope of German territorial jurisdiction.

### Extraterritorial

Backed by media powerhouses Pearson, Burda and Mair Hachette, Europe Online, Europe's incipient answer to



America Online and CompuServe, reportedly intends to make full use of this extraterritoriality to start offering electronic shopping services (among others) by 1996.

Greater convenience is only one reason experts predict a high use rate for such electronic shopping networks by German consumers. Price differentials are another. Computers in Britain, cars in Belgium — they're all cheaper outside Germany.

Thus the question arises: If the growth of electronic and virtual retailing in Germany is inexorable, what effect will this have on the country's standard retailing scene?

The usual response is that if electronic services manage to make serious inroads in the retailing market — anywhere between 3 percent and 5 percent — they will seriously affect the profitability of the country's standard retailers, which operate on paper-thin margins. The resulting outcry by retailers would force lawmakers to loosen opening hours.

As if go, it's a rather large one. "Three to five percent — that would be 24 billion DM to 40 billion DM. That's a large amount for a new retailing mode," says a market research executive skeptically.

Terry Swartzberg



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## MODEL FOR URBAN PLANNERS: AMSTERDAM'S DIGITAL CITY

Founded two years ago by hackers living above a Spanish restaurant, Virtual Amsterdam provides lively political and other information.

Replete with cafés, kiosks, town squares, billboards, houses, office rentals, a tourist information office and a post office, Amsterdam's burgeoning "digital city" is literally a city within a city. Founded in 1993, the digital city has become a model virtual community for the digitally and politically active, inspiring analogous projects across the Netherlands and Europe.

Taking their cue from American freenets, the mayor, together with other organizers from a hacker association and the cultural center de Balie, have blended Amsterdam alternative culture and Dutch pragmatism with a global commercial sense to create a buoyant, self-sufficient cybercity with access for all.

With a growing "population" of over 30,000, the city remains faithful to its metaphor, as it continues to embark on housing projects, roadwork and new town squares. Other city features such as shopping malls, take-out restaurants and employment agencies are also in development. The first shop-owners have been careful to point out that they are explaining, not selling, new fashion. Indeed, you still can't buy anything in the electronic town. Yet, the digital city is still very much connected to real-life Amsterdam, with 25 squares leading to such places as city hall, cinemas, cultural centers, local publications and the tax office, not to mention gay life.

## Papers available

Spelled out in the city's Digital Manifesto and presented to U.S. Vice President Al Gore on opening day in early 1994, the philosophy is simple. Every plugged-in Amsterdammer should be able to click into the political domain to receive and exchange information on the latest governmental developments, be it about local or national elections, political party platforms, or interest-group agendas. The idea was to shed

some light on the minutes of city council meetings and official policy papers, which up until then had been buried in file cabinets.

The digital city was an immediate sensation. Within a few weeks of its official launch, no modem could be found in local stores, long queues stretched out from the free public-access points at libraries and museums, and the city's 10 phone lines were constantly jammed. Since then the city has been placed on the World Wide Web, and the local infrastructure has been expanded to 40 lines, with maximum connection times depending on the traffic level.

## Gates to the city

Currently there are three points of entry: via a local telephone number (622 5222), telnet (dds.nl), or the Web (http://www.dds.nl). The first two interfaces are text-based, while with the Web the city's town squares come to life. For English-speaking "guests" of the city, there are a number of articles on the history of the initiative, and via "tourist square" they can find long lists of restaurants, museums, points of interests and a map.

Some of the text on political parties, lobby groups and cultural activities are also in English, though users must first navigate through Dutch menus. Both Amsterdam and its digital counterpart, however, are truly bilingual cities, so

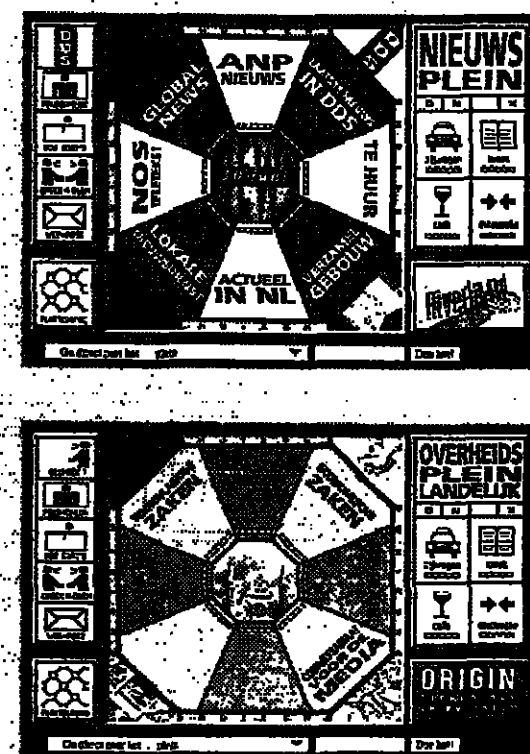
chatting real-time in English should not cause a pause in key strokes.

Upon entering the city, users can consult the activity meter, which indicates on which square or side street the action is. Even though it's Amsterdam, those who become too ribald in their chat-chat will be warned, perhaps by other on-liners, before the moderator steps in to pull the plug. The telephone-operated help desk in Amsterdam provides counsel on these and other matters digital, at (31 20) 625 9745.

## The cybereconomy

The National Ministries of Internal Affairs and Economic Affairs and the local City Council sponsored the initiative, and now the University of Amsterdam, along with such corporate patrons as the Amsterdam Electric Company, the Dutch National Telephone Company and Sun Microsystems, have come forward with the necessary funding. Monies from sponsors and rented billboards and offices allow Amsterdam's digital denizens to access the eclectic system for only the price of a local phone call. Similar initiatives are under way in eight cities across the Netherlands and also in Germany. The digital city, in cooperation with de Balie, has produced a handbook for electronic urban planners.

Richard Rogers



Amsterdam is now channeling municipal information to users on the Internet.

## WHEN NETWORK TALKS TO NETWORK

SS7 is being promoted as a universal linking system.

In order for the various telephone systems currently in operation — both nationally and globally — to accommodate supplementary needs such as personal communications services (PCS), high-speed data transmission and videoconferencing, more sophisticated new signaling technology is required. The ITU and Committee T1 have adopted Signaling System 7 (SS7) as the universal common-channel, out-of-band signaling system. Unlike earlier systems, SS7 operates on separate digital facilities. Using SS7, existing telephone systems are able to move from a series of semi-independent switching centers to a network of computer-controlled highways for all telephone-transmitted information.

In its simplest form, SS7 establishes a protocol between various telephone companies, similar to the way in which a modem's protocol allows it to communicate with other modems. A phone call involving a regular telephone customer — a home or business — wouldn't require SS7.

## The go-between

"SS7 is a network-to-network system," says Gerald Peterson, technical standards director at AT&T in New Jersey. "By that, we mean France Telecom and AT&T or MCI would use that to communicate. AT&T and Bell Atlantic or Nynex use SS7 to communicate regarding telecommunications service. SS7 is the signaling between the switches themselves; it does not involve the telephone on the desk."

Mr. Peterson also serves as vice chairman of T1, the committee certified by the American National Standards Institution to implement telecommunications standards for the ITU. SS7 is already fully deployed in most of the industrialized West, including the United States, most of Western Europe, Australia and Japan. "It's not a futurist thing," Mr. Peterson says. "The full impact will be in the future, with PCS, etc. But it's operational right now." In fact, one of the advantages of SS7 is that it has already had a dry run: It has been used as an interface between Canadian and U.S. telephone systems.

There are related signaling systems called by various alphanumeric names, such as Q931. SS7, however, differs from those other systems insofar as the fully digital service allows for what Mr. Peterson calls "unbounded flexibility." As he says: "For data transmission and other complex services, its potential is unlimited." SS7 can also be used to access databases, reroute or redirect calls and install video or specialized audio into a telephone call. "SS7 is implemented to do that," Mr. Peterson says. "As we go along, we talk more and more about multimedia — anything that involves complex switching."

Once installed, SS7 will work as well in rural communities without modern computer control switching systems as in the most modern telephone systems, says Mr. Peterson. "It can support everything from a little kilohertz bandwidth up to more sophisticated requirements," he says.

Steve Weinstein



THE TERM PERSONAL COMPUTER (PC) was popularized by IBM. It has now come to mean any machine based on an Intel chip, or an equivalent chip from another manufacturer, running Microsoft's Windows operating system. It has been easy to forget that personal computer, without the capital letters, also includes other machines. This is especially true now that a rival "standard" has emerged, put together by an alliance of Apple, IBM and Motorola and called the PowerPC. Despite the name, the PowerPC is called the PowerPC. Instead, it is based on a no relative of the Intel-based PC. Instead, it is based on a new generation of processor chips using reduced instruction set computing (RISC) which allows the processor to perform several instructions in the time a non-RISC chip performs one.

Apple is the first to market machines with the PowerPC chip inside, but now there are a string of Apple clone manufacturers that have followed, including Radius, and PowerPC based machines from IBM itself. The PC picture is certainly getting more complicated now, especially as the RISC technology in the PowerPC range creates an overlap with the higher-powered desktop machines usually called workstations, and typically used for heavy duty applications like three-dimensional design and numerical modeling.

B.W.

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## TRACKING TELECOMS

## COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING



Research labs like this one in Melbourne are creating new technologies that let co-workers collaborate electronically.

## BRINGING THE WORK TO THE WORKER

New computer network services in Australia transform the phrase "global outsourcing" into a reality.

When the Singapore Straits Times could not find enough Australian sub-editors to work in Singapore, it chose instead an appropriate high-tech solution. It would take the newspaper to the sub-editors by establishing a virtual newsroom in Sydney.

Here Australian sub-editors lay out pages and process stories each day for printing in Singapore. The copy is sent online from Singapore and is processed in Sydney; some of the pages are also laid out there. Everything is then transmitted to Singapore, where it is combined with locally prepared pages in time for printing.

"We have high communication costs," bureau chief Khoo Teng Guan was reported as saying, "but we can absorb that. It is the benefit we get from expertise that is the key."

The move reflects the way computing technology is allowing rapid strides to be made in the introduction of new network services in Australia.

## The virtual lab

Another example is the creation of a virtual laboratory by Melbourne-based Datacraft Technologies, in which two research teams separated by the Pacific Ocean — one in Melbourne, the other in California — are tied to each other by a digital data line, swapping ideas as they integrate their technology to meet a contract in China.

Global outsourcing has so far had a low profile in Australia, but that appears to be about to change with major new developments in technology being developed by the Australian TINA Consortium.

"One potential important development in computing and communications convergence which is happening now is being explored by the TINA Consortium," says Jim Vizard

of Telstra Research Laboratories in Melbourne. The TINA Consortium was formed in 1993 by about 40 of the world's major network operators as well as switching and computer vendors, including Telstra. The consortium was officially launched at the first world TINA conference, TINA '95, held in Melbourne in February this year.

"This technology goes beyond use of information in one computer or database to allow data to be assembled from many sources in providing services," says Mr. Vizard. "This may be said to represent a second generation for communications and computing, since it makes possible a further stage of convergence where the information systems that make up the network may collaborate more effectively."

## The goal

For many communications experts, the dream has been the seamless merging of telecommunications, computing and broadcasting to create limitless new opportunities for information and visual services. The concept has, however, been way ahead of current technology. Mr. Vizard observes that the TINA architecture treats all telecommunications services and management systems as software-based applications that operate on a single, distributed computing platform. "TINA's designers are taking the intelligent network and network management concepts from telecommunications and combining them with the principles of distributed and object-oriented computing," he says. "Although the concept sounds simple, TINA will have a profound effect on telecommunications globally, and on our ability to efficiently provide voice-based services, multimedia services and information services in the future."

Nigel Hopkins

## WHAT SORT OF CONVERGENCE IS COMING?

Continued from page 11

environment makes them prime partners for the computing and data networking vendors. The larger PBX vendors are also manufacturers of public telephone exchanges, and they have been among the front-runners in developing ATM technology. Although it is being left to others to implement ATM in local area networks, the telecommunications vendors look strong in the wide area networks and in the public networks.

Change, and change again. The requirements of the public networks in the converged world are difficult to foresee, however. A lot will depend on what happens at individual customer sites, both in the home and in the office. Much as the public telecommunications carriers would like to forecast the shape of demand in the next decade, or even to shape that demand to suit themselves, the chop-and-change nature of the computing world is bound to make that wish impossible to realize.

What is hardest to predict is the extent to which computer power will infiltrate the public exchange sites themselves. It is already possible to build a public telephone exchange out of standard computer components. Some believe the resulting system cannot possibly be resilient enough to provide the service availability that telecommunications customers expect, but the reality is that computing is becoming increasingly more reliable. Indeed, the problem of 100 percent availability has already been solved, time and time again, by computer systems designed for banks, finance companies and the military.

It used to be that all telecom systems required hardware and software more sophisticated than what was on offer for standard business computing solutions. This is increasingly no longer the case. Standard computers are now powerful enough to handle the human voice and full-motion video in real time. The operating systems running on today's servers are sophisticated enough to cope with the logic required of a digital telecommunications switch.

In fact, the insides of the telecommunications boxes, which used to look sophisticated compared with corporate computer systems, now look out of date. PBXs and telephone switches actually contain their own computers, operating systems and applications software. Typically, the computers are nonstandard, the operating

systems are proprietary, and applications are not flexible.

There is no real need for all that computing to be inside the telecommunications box at all. Transferring the guts of the PBX to a Unix or Windows NT server suddenly opens the market up to price-competitive hardware, to operating systems that integrate properly with corporate information technology and to software that can be modified by the customer. In the long term, the same will probably be true of the public telephone exchange.

## Future uncertain

What this means for the worldwide compatibility of systems and services is an important question. We are growing accustomed to being able to pick up a telephone in one part of the world and get through to any other telephone on earth.

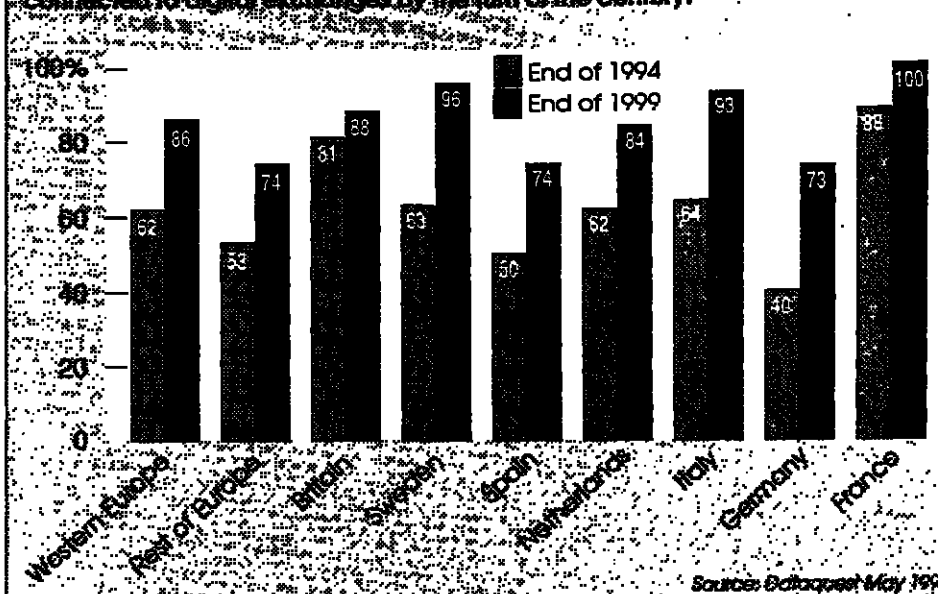
The more complicated and varied the systems get — and the more they come to resemble computers — the harder it will be to maintain this uniformity.

In 10 years, convergence will have changed the look and feel of telecommunications and computer technology, and also the shape of the information technology industry. Just as the advent of distributed systems revolutionized the industry in the 1980s, convergence will do the same between now and the millennium. The previous revolution forced some companies to merge, especially the larger system providers, while some once obscure companies rose to international prominence. The convergence revolution is bound to make a few reputations, but it may also break a few.

Bob Whitehouse

## A DIGITAL PATH TO THE DOOR

How soon can Europe have 100% digital coverage? According to predictions, approximately half of the homes in Europe will have phone lines connected to digital exchanges by the turn of the century.



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## TRACKING TELECOMS

COMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTING

## DISTANCE LEARNING EXPANDS ITS SCOPE

*A much wider range of educators and students are now able to meet on the Net.*

A scientist might not be able to take a week off from his lab to fly 3,000 miles to speak to a high school class, but that scientist can take an hour off to speak and answer questions via a two-way television link. Similarly, a class of grade schoolers isn't going to fly to Cairo to visit the Pyramids, but they can be led on a "virtual" tour.

Many colleges and universities, looking for new ways to recruit students in times of dwindling enrollment, are setting up their own distance learning programs and so-called Virtual Classrooms — the New Jersey Institute of Technology claims a trademark on the term — and are attracting students who would otherwise never enroll. Others find they can "share" academic expertise and resources; through distance learning and "virtual" classes, their students can be taught by specialists that small universities otherwise could not afford to hire.

In Pennsylvania, for ex-

ample, Professor Lawrence J. Taylor is using a video-conferenced, interactive system to teach simultaneous anthropology classes at Lafayette College and Lehigh University, 10 miles apart. The UCLA Laboratory for New Media is collaborating with universities in Australia and Costa Rica to collaborate on the production of digital movies on immigration and cultural identity for the Internet.

**Studying on the Internet**  
The University of Texas at Dallas offers a master's degree in international management studies for travel-committed or office-bound executives, using the Internet — both e-mail and the World Wide Web — as the principal means of communications and research for assignments and lectures that are delivered on videotape.

At the University of Memphis, a doctor in rural Wyoming who was simulta-

neously attending a real-time, on-line journalism class over CompuServe and an expectant mother — who was really in real time — had to log off to deliver the baby.

**Single sources**

Some professors also say distance learning helps today's students learn more easily. Michael Niemann, a professor of political science at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, created a course on human rights on the Internet, gathering all the material his students should read on one World Wide Web site so that they wouldn't have to spend time and money gathering the course materials. Veterinary students at the University of Pennsylvania dissect a virtual cow on their computer screens, and teams of students from universities around the world are gathering on the Internet to lay the framework for a futuristic underwater city called Northwest Passage.

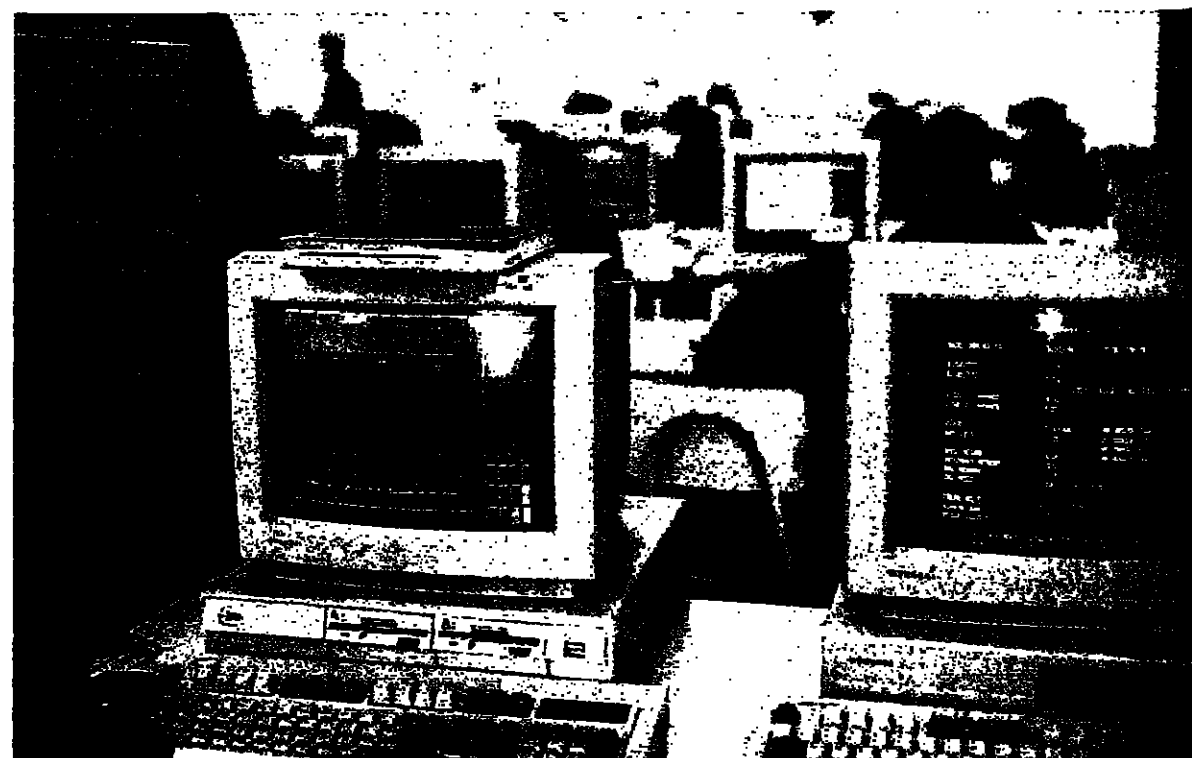
"I had never heard of the WWW till last December," says Chris Luebke, a professor of architecture at the University of Oregon who now bases much of his teaching on a Web Site he has developed. "I was converted from traditional methods to the WWW due to its adaptability and accessibility. I developed my courseware due to my belief that this is a new way to teach numerically based concepts to visually oriented students."

**State info highways**

Oregon is one of many states building broadband networks capable of carrying the type of interactive multimedia that is a highlight of distance learning and virtual classes — and not just for college students. In New Jersey, the Board of Public Utilities recently voted to allow Bell Atlantic, one of the most aggressive Baby Bells in promoting multimedia, to provide a statewide interactive television service for public high schools and grade schools. Under the program, county school systems will pay \$1,050 per month, with no installation costs, for the hookup.

"What we want to do is make this capability available potentially to all the school districts throughout the state," says James Carrigan, a Bell Atlantic spokesman, "because we feel it is beneficial to the educational process, in particular to the urban areas which may not have the opportunity to have teachers for certain subjects. By having distance learning, network in place, those areas can actually benefit from other districts that have larger resources."

Timothy Harper



Digital hierarchies will soon allow Peruvian computers to communicate at speeds comparable to those in developed countries.

## PERU FINDS THE NET AN EFFECTIVE TOOL

*The Internet is flourishing in Peru, thanks to largely free access and an eye on development.*

Peru, where government figures show that roughly half the population is living below the poverty line, would hardly seem the most likely place for a technological revolution. But figures also show that Peru has the world's third-fastest growing computer network. What's more, while other countries have had initial spurts in growth followed by a leveling off, Peru's network continues to demonstrate sustained growth, according to José Soriano, head of the Peruvian Scientific Network (RCP), the local Internet provider.

The RCP's network had 171 connected nodes at the beginning of the year, a figure that has risen to around 1,200 today, around the same level as in Argentina, which is both larger and wealthier. "Soon we will catch up with Chile," says Mr. Soriano. By the end of the year, the RCP aims to upgrade its communications to T3 level, representing a speed of 45 Megabits per second, a degree of sophistication until now only known in the Group of Seven economic giants and only recently implemented in Europe.

**Freebies**

The explosive growth has been possible in part because only 5 percent of users pay for their service. The Peruvian network is run on a nonprofit basis by a group of mainly academic institutions and nongovernmental organizations, which pay for the rest and reinvest all profits in the system. "Like Canadian freenets, but without subsidies," Mr. Soriano says. For that reason too, the Net in Peru is not just a toy for the rich. "Although we are not the government, we do have an obligation to address issues like poverty," he explains. "But

development is not just food; it is also having a stake in the future. We are putting a tool in the hands of Peruvians so that they can generate wealth."

For \$60, Net shoppers worldwide can already use their computers to buy T-shirts made with Peruvian cotton featuring Peruvian designs, sold by U.S. companies. Mr. Soriano says, "We want to offer our services to informal producers in Peru so that they can have access to that market. The Net allows small local companies to compete with multinationals."

**Window**

The RCP is not just interested in providing Peruvians access to the outside world, however. It is actively encouraging Peruvian institutions to set up pages on the World Wide Web as a showcase to promote Peru to the world. These already include the National Elections Board, which offered Ne surfers up-to-the-minute reports on Peru's presidential elections in April; Caretas, the first Latin American magazine available on the Net; and the Peruvian government, with advice to exporters and tourists. The government's pages alone receive almost 80,000 visits a week.

Until now, the RCP has been the only national Internet provider. It will soon have competition, however, with both the local office of IBM and Telefónica del Perú, the major local telecommunications company, launching their own business networks, with Internet access just one part of a larger package. The RCP already generates 390,000 minutes a month in telephone traffic for Telefónica, up from 120,000 minutes at the beginning of the year.

Peter Hudson



Playing hooky but not — with the Net, students can follow courses from remote locations.

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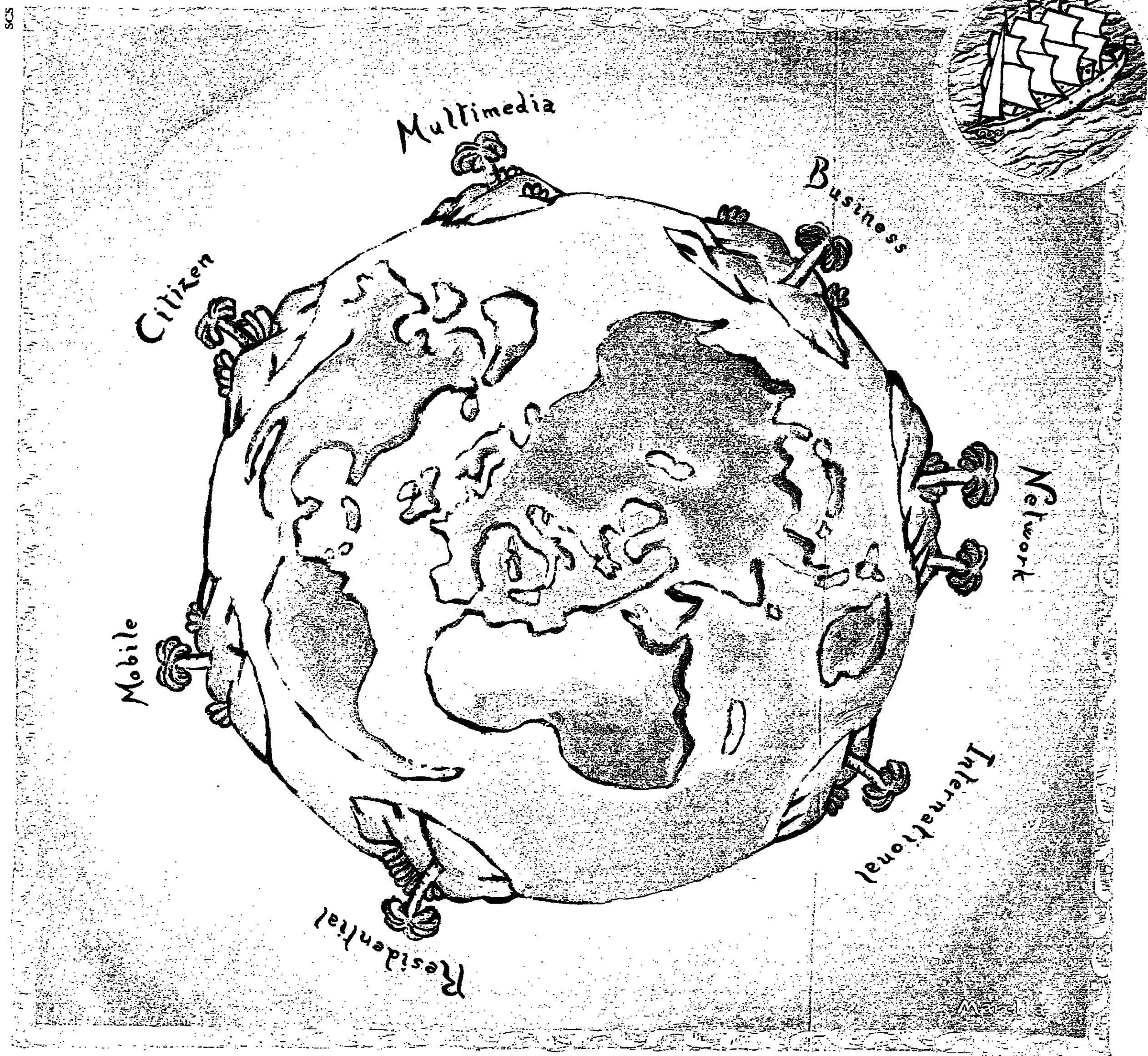
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## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Oct. 6. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank Name Cmt Maturity Price Yield

## Australian Dollar

216 British Gas Intl 4 1/2 02/29/98 91.9500 4.8911

## Austrian Schilling

150 Austria 6 1/2 06/20/95 99.5500 4.9100

## Belgian Franc

182 Belgium 2 7 1/4 01/24/97 103.4700 7.2300

## British Pound

176 Comin Union 8 1/4 01/28/95 98.7500 8.2200

## Canadian Dollar

175 IFC zero 09/15/00 69.6250 7.9900

## Danish Krone

3 Denmark 7 12/15/94 94.7000 7.2900

## Deutsche Mark

1 Germany 6 1/2 05/12/95 102.1400 6.7200

81 Germany 8 1/2 01/20/97 105.1600 7.9400

82 Germany 8 1/2 04/22/96 102.2800 8.3100

83 Germany 7 1/2 10/27/97 105.5000 7.9900

84 Germany 7 1/2 05/21/01 111.2000 7.2200

85 Germany 6 1/2 04/22/03 102.0500 6.6100

86 Germany 6 1/2 02/24/99 102.4700 6.5200

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95 Germany 6 1/2 05/20/99 103.3300 6.7500

96 Germany 6 1/2 10/20/95 100.1800 8.8600

97 Germany 6 1/2 12/02/96 103.2000 6.5200

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2. The second is the fact that the system is not a static one, but a dynamic one, and the results of which are not always predictable.

3. The third is the fact that the system is not a linear one, but a non-linear one, and the results of which are not always predictable.

4. The fourth is the fact that the system is not a deterministic one, but a probabilistic one, and the results of which are not always predictable.

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# Wall Street Watches for Bankers Trust Shake-Up

By Brett D. Fromson  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street analysts are wondering whether Bankers Trust New York Corp. will move soon to replace senior management in the wake of new disclosures about its sales of the risky financial instruments known as derivatives.

The directors of Bankers Trust held an unscheduled meeting in New York on Friday but took no major action, a board member said.

Bankers Trust's derivatives problems surfaced again with a vengeance recently when a federal judge released transcripts of tape recordings involv-

ing the bank's dealings with Procter & Gamble Co. In one excerpt, a Bankers Trust salesman was quoted explaining his relationship with a client this way: "Lure people into the calm and then totally (expletive) them."

But more dangerous over the long run is P&G's \$196 million civil lawsuit against the bank over the derivatives. Last week, a federal judge allowed P&G to add to the suit civil racketeering charges that contend Bankers Trust engaged in a pattern of wrongdoing in its sales of derivatives.

The Bankers Trust board faces a sticky problem. On the one hand, directors may have to hold senior executives responsible for the bank's prob-

lems. But they do not want to leave the institution rudderless and open to additional legal attacks.

So far, the board has allowed its longtime chief executive, Charles S. Sanford Jr., to continue running the bank until he steps down next year. In addition, it is backing as his successor his No. 2, Eugene B. Shanks Jr., the chief operating officer to whom the derivatives departments reported.

But last month, the bank hired Frank N. Newman, a former Treasury official, as senior vice chairman, and Wall Street analysts are curious whether he may emerge as the bank's next chief executive rather than Mr. Shanks.

Since the derivatives problems sur-

facted in March 1994, the bank has dismissed only a few low-level members of its sales force. No senior manager has been forced out.

"You have to ask yourself, what does it take for them to act? Certainly someone should be held accountable," said a bank consultant, John E. Keefe. "The problem they have is that if they assign blame and fire people, then they have admitted guilt and may leave themselves open to more legal judgments."

In the last 18 months, the bank has been severely damaged by the derivatives scandal. It was fined and sanctioned in December by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the

Commodities Futures Trading Commission.

**British Banks to Cut Jobs**

Britain's banks are expected to cut staff sharply in the next three months in an effort to reduce costs, according to a survey of firms throughout the financial services sector, Reuters reported from London.

The quarterly survey of 308 companies by the Confederation of British Industry and the accountants Coopers & Lybrand showed that confidence had declined for the first time in three years. The companies, surveyed from Aug. 25 and to Sept. 13, account for more than half of the 800,000 jobs in Britain's financial services industry.

## SHORT COVER

### Vietnam Says Debt Accord Is Near

HANOI (AP) — Vietnam is close to restructuring about \$800 million in old debts to foreign commercial banks, a business report said Sunday.

The settlement, which the State Bank of Vietnam hopes to reach by next month, would make it easier for the country to obtain new commercial loans to finance growth, the Vietnam Investment Review said. The government wants to discount its old debt, which it owes mostly to Japanese banks, by as much as 50 percent.

### Archer-Daniels Fires 4th Executive

NEW YORK (NYT) — The head of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s division in Mexico has been dismissed in the wake of an internal investigation into financial transactions involving certain corporate officers.

The executive, Reinhard M. Richter, whose dismissal was announced Friday, is the fourth Archer-Daniels officer to be dismissed or forced out since early last month. A total of \$9 million in corporate funds has been found in overseas bank accounts controlled by a number of company executives.

The agricultural-products company has said the money was embezzled in a conspiracy involving Mark E. Whitacre, a former senior executive who worked for years as an undercover informant in a federal price-fixing investigation of Archer-Daniels. Mr. Whitacre and other executives have said the money was paid out with the knowledge of their superiors.

### India to Fight Low-Quality Exports

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Commerce Minister P. Chidambaram, responding to complaints from abroad about the quality of Indian goods, warned Saturday that businessmen who exported shoddy goods would be punished.

"We will come down heavily on exporters who deliberately compromise with quality and export substandard goods," Mr. Chidambaram said. He said some had already had their licenses canceled or faced fines.

### Lyonnais and Kerkorian Settle Suit

LOS ANGELES (Bloomberg) — Credit Lyonnais Bank Nederland NV, which sued the investor Kirk Kerkorian for fraud over the sale of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. in 1990, said the parties had agreed to settle the case.

Terms were not disclosed, but a statement issued Friday said they did not involve any admission of liability.

The Dutch unit, which Credit Lyonnais SA agreed in August to sell to Générale de Banque SA of Belgium, was seeking \$625 million plus punitive damages. One source said it would get about \$125 million, but a spokesman for Mr. Kerkorian said the amount was less. The suit accused Mr. Kerkorian of having stripped the movie studio of its cash and assets before selling it.

### Head of Fokker Says State Aid Vital

AMSTERDAM (Reuters) — Fokker NV Chairman Ben van Schaik was quoted in the Dutch press Saturday as saying the aircraft maker would collapse if it did not get state financial support.

"If Minister Wijers says no, it is all over," Mr. van Schaik was quoted as saying, referring to Economic Affairs Minister Hans Wijers. A spokesman confirmed Mr. van Schaik had made the remarks in talks with Dutch newspaper editors Friday.

### Accord Is Set for Haft to Give Up Dart

WASHINGTON (WP) — A settlement of lawsuits reached late Friday would remove control of Dart Group Corp. from the Herbert Haft family for the first time since the Haft retail empire was founded nearly a half-century ago.

Pending ratification of the agreement at a meeting of Dart's outside directors set for Sunday, Ronald Haft would relinquish control of a large block of shares, give up his board membership and resign all top positions. Ronald Haft, the youngest son of Herbert Haft, was given his controlling position as a result of a fight between his father and his mother, Gloria, and older brother, Robert.

## David Jones to Battle Coles Myer for Investors

Agence France-Press

SYDNEY — Australia's top department-store companies are gearing for a battle, as the premium retailer David Jones Ltd. decided on a public share offering that would put it in competition for big investors' funds with the troubled Coles Myer Ltd.

David Jones is a 157-year-old Sydney-based concern with 32 stores including its elegant flagship premises and a reputation for up-market wares. Its share offering would be the last major asset sale by Adelaide Steamship Co., which collapsed in 1991.

Coles Myer, based in the rival business center of Melbourne, has about 70 shops. It has been the target of harsh criticism recently from institutional investors and analysts after it failed to inform shareholders of a transaction in 1990 with Yannon Pty.

Coles Myer lost 18 million Australian dollars (\$13.7 million) on the deal but Premier Investments Ltd. was saved the same amount. Premier is controlled by Coles Myer's executive chairman, Solomon Lew.

Institutional investors, which hold about 18 percent of Coles Myer, asked it to name an independent chairman and three independent directors and to remove its executives from the board.

But on Friday, a statement from the board signed by Mr. Lew said that while they were considering a "range" of options, the "views of major investors" were important but not "necessarily representative of the company's entire share register, including its 140,000 individual shareholders."

As Coles Myer fended off its critics, David Jones announced it planned to raise about 800 million dollars by issuing around 375 million shares.

Analysts said David Jones and the retailer Woolworths Ltd., also a former Adelaide Steamship property, could provide institutional investors with a strong alternative in the retail sector, and some saw the move as being timed to rock the Coles Myer boat.

David Jones will hold about 8 percent of the Australian retail sector, Woolworths 33 percent and Coles Myer 45 percent to 50 percent, with Harvey Norman Holdings Ltd. holding the rest.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Oct. 9 - 14

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

Oct. 9 Tokyo Economic Planning Agency releases August data on machinery orders.

Oct. 10 Adelaide, Australia. News Corp. holds annual meeting.

Sydney. New South Wales releases state budget.

Manila. San Jose Oil Co. holds annual stockholders' meeting.

Oct. 11 Southeast Asia. Indonesia. LST board meets to consider the unaudited financial results for the six months ending Sept. 30.

Oct. 12 Tokyo. Federation of Banks Association releases September data on bank deposits and lending.

Oct. 12 Sydney. Australian government releases employment data for September and price indexes of articles produced by manufacturing industry.

Oct. 13 Bangkok. Thailand. Industrial Bank of Thailand releases September car sales.

Oct. 13 London. September retail price index released by Central Statistical Office.

Oct. 13 Tokyo. Economic Planning Agency releases monthly economic report after morning Cabinet meeting.

Oct. 13 Tokyo. Economic Planning Agency releases August data on machinery orders.

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Bern Department of Industry, Commerce and Employment releases unemployment figures for September.

Copenhagen. July and August, retail sales figures, plus revised figures for May and June.

London. September producer price index released by the Central Statistical Office.

Paris. Industry Ministry press conference on France's industrial strategy.

Vienna. Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics reports August retail sales.

Amsterdam. Subscriptions open on second public offering of Royal PTT Nederland shares. The government is selling a stake of more than 20 percent in the company in a sale that could raise 4 billion guilders.

Oct. 10 Copenhagen. July current accounts and trade balance.

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Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Oct. 6

Stocks	Div	Yld	Sales 100s	High	Low	Chg	Chp
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## SPORTS

## Germans Triumph

The Associated Press

LEVERKUSEN, Germany — Germany overpowered Moldova, 6-1, Sunday, led by goals from Moldova's team captain, Sergei Strenco, Thomas Helmer and Matthias Sammer that virtually assured the Germans of advancing to next year's European Championships soccer finals.

Strenco's own-goal came when he tried to clear a rebound after goalie Eugeniu Ivanov blocked a hard shot by Andreas Möller at the 16th minute.

Strenco held his hands to his head in disbelief, and the Germans took charge with Helmer's cross shot two minutes later making it 2-0.

Sammer's goal took it to 3-0 at the 34th on a long kick from the left side that caught Ivanov going the wrong way.

Möller added two more goals, at the 47th and 61st, to give the Germans a 5-0 lead.

Then at the 71st, Sammer scored his second goal of the game on a slick backward pass from Jürgen Klinsmann.

Martin Frydek scored midway through the first half Saturday to lead the Czech Republic to a 2-0 victory over Belarus and improve his team's chances of qualifying.

The Czechs are now 5-3-1 with 18 points, two behind lead-

er Norway in Group 5 and four ahead of the Netherlands in third place. The Czech Republic and Norway each have one game left while the Netherlands has two, one against Malta on Wednesday and a finale against Norway in November.

Luc Nilis scored a pair of first-half goals 10 minutes apart for a 2-0 victory over Armenia, but Belgium remained three points behind Denmark in what many believe is a futile attempt to qualify.

Belgium improved to 4-2-3 and 14 points in third place in Group 2. Spain leads the group with 22 points (7-1-0) with Denmark five points back (5-2-1). Both Spain and Denmark have two games remaining each while Belgium has one.

Emil Kostadinov scored twice within two minutes of the second half to lead Bulgaria to a 3-0 victory over Albania.

The victory, one month after the two clubs played a 1-1 draw in Tirana, practically ensured Bulgaria's berth for the final round next year in England.

The Swiss national squad escaped with a reprimand Friday for its unprecedented protest at a qualifier against French nuclear testing. UEFA said any similar actions in the future would be "severely punished."



YES, AND NO — Dariusz Michalczewski of Germany, who retained his WBO light heavyweight title in Frankfurt with a lopsided decision over Philippe Michel, also took a poke at France's nuclear tests.

## Graf May Face Arrest, German Reports Say

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — Steffi Graf, who is under investigation for tax evasion, possibly faces arrest following lengthy questioning by state prosecutors last week, the German magazine Der Spiegel reports Monday.

The top-ranked women's player may also lose her million-dollar contract with Opel, a top official of the German car-making subsidiary of General Motors said Sunday.

Graf underwent a day of questioning by the Mannheim prosecutor's office on Thursday and Der Spiegel quotes District Court Judge Helmut Bauer as saying, after studying her responses to the questioning, "I foresee application for another arrest warrant."

Peter Graf, her father and manager, and tax advisor Joachim Eckardt, are already in investigative custody.

Hans Wilhelm Gaeb, Opel's supervisory board member, who is also head of General Motors Europe, told the German sports news agency SID that Steffi Graf's sponsorship contract "runs out at the end of the year, and the conditions to extend it don't exist at the moment."

Gaeb also said that com-

ments by Opel's chairman of the board, David Herman, who said in a radio interview earlier Sunday that he saw no reason to break with Graf, were made before Herman, just back from a business trip, was brought up to date on the latest developments.

Peter Graf is alleged to have not reported some 50 million marks (\$35.2 million) of his daughter's earnings over a period of several years, and of using the U.S.-based marketing firm Advantage International, which is managed by Philip de Picciotto, and another company linked to Picciotto, the Netherlands-based Sunpark, to funnel the money out of Germany.

Gaeb earlier told the magazine Focus that he suspects Picciotto was involved in questionable transfers of millions of marks in sponsor payments. He also hinted it was done without Steffi Graf's knowledge.

"Now as before, I have no doubt about Steffi's personal honorableness. But time is running, and for Opel there can be no more cooperation as long as a manager whose role in the transfer of sponsor payments is so unclear, works in her circles," Gaeb said.

## SIDELINES

## Olano Wins Road Race Title

TOULOUSE GRAND PRIX — Abraham Olano won the professional road race title at the world cycling championships on Sunday despite riding the last kilometer of the race with a punctured back tire.

Olano beat fellow Spaniard Miguel Indurain into second place, denying his compatriot's hopes of adding the world road race title to his five Tour de France victories and the world time-trial gold he collected Wednesday.

Indurain finished second, 35 seconds behind 25-year-old Olano, by beating Italy's bronze medalist Marco Pantani in a sprint finish.

Olano, who comes from the Basque country and is looked on as a successor to Indurain, had never won a major title before. He completed the 15 laps of the 17.7-kilometer course in 7 hours, 9 minutes, 55 seconds. He was second to Indurain in Wednesday's time trial.

## Forsbrand Takes German Masters

MOTZEN, Germany (AP) — Sweden's Anders Forsbrand watched a huge lead vanish early Sunday, then held off a challenge by Bernhard Langer for a two-stroke victory in the German Masters golf tournament.

Forsbrand, winning his first title since the Morocco Open in 1994, fired 3-under 69 to finish at 24-under 264. The mark easily bettered the 270 set last year on the new course by three players. Langer kept the pressure on Forsbrand, who entered the day with a five-stroke lead, by shooting a 66 to end at 22-under 266. England's Russell Claydon followed at 268.

Forsbrand finally shook off Langer with a birdie on the par-3 17th, set up by a perfect drive that bounced to within three feet (one meter) of the flag.

Brad Bryant and rookie Carl Paulson shared the lead of the rain-shortened Walt Disney Classic in Buena Vista, Florida, at 14-under-par after Saturday's round. The event was cut to 54 holes Friday when heavy rain interrupted second-round play with less than half of the 132-player field on the courses.

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Japanese Leagues

## Central League

## W L T Pct GB

## Yokohama

## Hiroshima

## Yamaguchi

## Yokohama

## Chunichi

## Hiroshima

## Saitama

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## FRIDAY'S RESULT

## Baseball

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## Chunichi

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## SATURDAY'S RESULT

## Baseball

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## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

## Eastern Conference

## W L T Pts GF GA

## New Jersey

## Philadelphia

## Washington

## N.Y. Islanders

## Tampa Bay

## Florida

## N.Y. Rangers

## Boston

## Pittsburgh

## Columbus

## Detroit

## St. Louis

## Toronto

## Chicago

## Winnipeg

## Dallas

## Colorado





transmission problems, the box scores of some playoff games were not available.



